

THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

PROCEEDINGS OF THE
THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
HELD AT
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
DECEMBER 29 - 31, 1941

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL
CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL COL-
LEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.
DECEMBER 29-31, 1941**

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OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

1942

HONORARY PRESIDENTS

Professor Charles W. Kennedy
Major John L. Griffith
Professor William B. Owens

HONORARY SECRETARY-TREASURER

Professor Frank W. Nicholson

PRESIDENT

Professor Philip O. Badger, Assistant to the Chancellor,
New York University

SECRETARY-TREASURER

Major John L. Griffith, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Illinois

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The President and Secretary

Vice Presidents

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Professor Dudley DeGroot, University of Rochester, Second District
Dean A. W. Hobbs, University of North Carolina, Third District
Professor George L. Rider, Miami University, Fourth District
Professor H. H. King, Kansas State College, Fifth District
Professor J. S. McIntosh, Southern Methodist Univ., Sixth District
Professor William Hume, II, University of New Mexico, Seventh District
Professor John W. Olmsted, University of California at Los Angeles,
Eighth District

Members at Large

Director W. J. Bingham, Harvard University
Colonel Louis E. Hibbs, United States Military Academy
Director Norton Pritchett, University of Virginia
Dean L. K. Neidlinger, Dartmouth College
Professor H. C. Willett, University of Southern California
Professor L. W. St. John, Ohio State University
Dr. Harry A. Scott, Rice Institute

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The President and Secretary

Professor William B. Owens, Stanford University
Director H. W. Clark, Lafayette College
President T. J. Davies, Colorado College
Professor Karl E. Leib, State University of Iowa
Professor Wilbur Smith, Tulane University
Director Clarence P. Houston, Tufts College
Director R. Kenneth Fairman, Princeton University

RULES COMMITTEES FOR 1942

For football, basketball, and track the figures 1, 2, 3, and 4 before the name of a member of the committee indicate that he is to serve one, two, three, or four years, beginning this year.

Association Football

Robert H. Dunn, Swarthmore College, Chairman; Douglas Stewart, University of Pennsylvania, Editor; Walter E. McCloud, Trinity College; Nicholas Bawlf, Cornell University.

Advisory Committee: A. W. Marsh, Amherst College; J. H. Nichols, Oberlin College; J. H. Schroeder, University of California; George W. Dochet, Rutgers University.

Basketball

James W. St. Clair, 6th District, Chairman; Oswald Tower, Andover Academy, Editor; (1) Harold G. Olsen, 4th District; (1) Forrest Cox, 7th District; (2) H. Jamison Swarts, 2nd District; (2) C. S. Edmundson, 8th District; (3) George R. Edwards, 5th District; (3) Dale W. Lash, 1st District; (4) Norman Shepard, 3rd District.

Boxing

I. F. Toomey, University of California at Davis, Chairman; C. P. Schott, Penn State College; T. M. Carruthers, University of Virginia; Dr. W. C. Bleckwonn, University of Wisconsin; George E. Little, Rutgers University; Major E. J. McGaw, United States Military Academy; T. P. Heard, Louisiana State University; Lieutenant John S. Merriman, Jr., United States Coast Academy, New London.

Fencing

John Huffman, New York University, Chairman; Hugh V. Allesandrini, Columbia University; Jene Gelas, Hamilton College; René Peroy, Harvard University; Herman Hettinger, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Frank A. Riebel, Ohio State University.

Advisory Committee: A. A. Auerenheimer, University of Washington; George H. Breed, New York Fencers' Club; Clovis Deladrier, United States Naval Academy; Tucker Jones, William and Mary College; Charles R. Schmitter, Michigan State College; Walter Langford, Notre Dame University; M. R. Garret, University of Illinois.

Football

Walter Okeson, Lehigh University, Chairman; A. A. Stagg, College of the Pacific, Life Member; (1) W. G. Crowell, 2nd District; (1) L. Mahoney, 7th District (C. A. G. Hubbard, substitute); (2) W. J. Bingham, 1st District; (2) George Veenker, 5th District; (3) W. A. Alexander, 3rd District; (3) Bernie Bierman, 4th District; (4) W. O. Hunter, 8th District; (4) D. X. Bible, 6th District.

Gymnastics

Maximilian Younger, Temple University, Chairman; C. B. Hollingsworth, University of California at Los Angeles; Joe Tobiska, Colorado State College; Ralph Piper, University of Minnesota; Hartley Price, University of Illinois; Chester Phillips, United States Naval Academy.

Advisory Committee: Harry Maloney, Stanford University; Christopher A. Beling, Newark, N. J.; B. K. Cutler, University of Oregon; Ray Heidloff, University of Virginia.

Ice Hockey

Albert I. Prettyman, Hamilton College, Chairman; Louis F. Keller, University of Minnesota, Editor; John Harmon, Boston University; John A. Thomas, Yale University; A. Barr Snively, Jr., Williams College.

Advisory Committee: Asa S. Bushnell, Eastern Intercollegiate Association; Captain K. F. Zitzman, United States Military Academy; R. F. Vaughan, Princeton University; Clark Hodder, Harvard University; David A. Tirrell, Kent School; Harry Davis, University of California.

Lacrosse

Harry J. Rockefeller, Rutgers University, Chairman; Roy Simmons, Syracuse University; John Faber, University of Maryland; Thomas Dent, Dartmouth College; R. D. Root, Yale University; Gardner Mallonee, Johns Hopkins University.

Advisory Committee: Frank W. Candee, Washington State College; Avery Blake, Swarthmore College; Robert Kesler, Exeter Academy; Robert Maddox, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Swimming

R. J. H. Kiphuth, Yale University, Chairman; Michael Peppe, Ohio State University; David Armbruster, State University of Iowa; William Bond, Washington State College; C. E. Forsythe, National High School Federation.

Advisory Committee: F. W. Luehring, University of Pennsylvania; A. E. Ellers, Washington University; Ernst Brandsten, Stanford University; Radford McCormick, City College of New York; G. P. Doherty, University of Delaware; E. T. Kennedy, Columbia University; Arthur Adamson, Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College; Robert Muir, Williams College; John Miller, Mercersburg Academy; Niels Thorpe, University of Minnesota; E. M. McGillivray, University of Chicago.

Track

K. L. Wilson, Northwestern University, Chairman; (1) E. C. Hayea, 4th District; (1) Charles D. Werner, 2nd District; (2) G. L. Duke, 5th District; (2) Grant Swan, 8th District; (3) Fred Tootell, 1st District; (3) J. W. Rollins, 6th District; (4) J. E. Irish, 7th District; (4) Bernie Moore, 3rd District.

Wrestling

Dr. R. G. Clapp, University of Nebraska, Chairman; Dr. J. A. Rockwell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; E. G. Schroeder, State University of Iowa; Sherman Couch, University of Utah; C. J. Gallagher, Lafayette College; P. H. Quinlan, University of North Carolina; John Maxwell, Lehigh University; Frank D. Gardner, National High School Federation.

Advisory Committee: R. J. McLean, University of Texas; H. A. Stone, University of California; Austin Bishop, University of Pennsylvania; Julius Wagner, Colorado State College; B. R. Patterson, Kansas State College; Clifford Keen, University of Michigan; Bliss P. Sargeant, Jr., Springfield College.

BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE

GENERAL COMMITTEE

(This committee conducts the Annual N.C.A.A. Basketball Play-offs and Final Game.)

H. G. Olsen, Ohio State University, Columbus Ohio, Chairman.

James W. St. Clair, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas.

George R. Edwards, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

C. S. Edmundson, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

N. E. Norgren, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.
Dr. Wilbur Smith, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

SELECTION COMMITTEES

District 1

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut
Dale W. Lash, Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts, Chairman.
Summer Dole, Connecticut State College, Storrs, Connecticut.
H. H. Dye, Brown University, Providence, R. I.

District 2

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia
Dr. H. C. Carlson, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., Chairman.
Lewis P. Andreas, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.
Howard G. Cann, New York University, New York, N. Y.

District 3

Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Florida
N. W. Shepard, Davidson College, Davidson, N. C., Chairman.
Roy Mundorff, Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.
James Weaver, Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N. C.
Adolph Rupp, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.

District 4

Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota
Kenneth L. Wilson, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., Chairman.
Paul D. Hinkle, Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana.
George E. Keogan, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana.
Ben Van Alstyne, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan.

District 5

North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Oklahoma
Dr. H. H. King, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas, Chairman.

Clyde E. McBride, Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Mo.
E. O. Williams, Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa.
George R. Edwards, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

District 6

Texas, Arizona, Arkansas
James W. St. Clair, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, Chairman.
D. X. Bible, University of Texas, Austin, Texas.
H. R. McQuillan, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas.

District 7

Wyoming, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Montana
Forrest B. Cox, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, Chairman.
R. J. Gilmore, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colorado.
E. L. (Dick) Romney, Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Cache County, Utah.

District 8

California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada
C. S. Edmundson, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, Chairman.
Morris H. Gross, San Diego State College, San Diego, California.
Everett S. Dean, Stanford University, Stanford University, California.

TENNIS COMMITTEE

(This committee conducts the Annual N.C.A.A. Intercollegiate Tennis Tournament)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE

T. N. Metcalf, University of Chicago, Chairman.
Charles S. Garland, Baltimore, Maryland.
Dr. D. A. Penick, University of Texas.
William C. Ackerman, University of California at Los Angeles.
Emmet Patee, Tulane University.

GOLF COMMITTEE

(This committee conducts the Annual N.C.A.A. Intercollegiate Golf Tournament)

Charles Evans, Jr., U.S.G.A., Chicago, Illinois, Chairman.
Ted Payseur, Northwestern University.
James Hagan, University of Pittsburgh.
Peter Page, 1941 President of Intercollegiate Undergraduate Body.
Reverend George Holderith, Representative of Host School (Notre Dame University, 1942).

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Neil Croonquist, 1940 President of Intercollegiate Undergraduate Body.
Ben Thomson, Yale University.
Eddie Twiggs, Stanford University.
Walter Bourne, Princeton University.
Hugo Otopalik, Iowa State College.

COMMITTEE ON ELIGIBILITY

(Eligibility questions arising in connection with the various N.C.A.A. meets and tournaments are referred to this committee.)

Thomas E. French, Ohio State University.
H. C. Willett, University of Southern California.
Representative from the Host Institution.

SMALL COLLEGE COMMITTEE

Director Clarence P. Houston, Tufts College, Chairman.
Members of Committee to be announced later.

N. C. A. A. REPRESENTATIVES, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA SPORTS FEDERATION

Executive Committee

Philip O. Badger, New York University.
K. L. Wilson, Northwestern University.
Asa S. Bushnell, Central Office for Eastern Intercollegiate Athletics.

N. C. A. A. Men Serving as General Members of the Executive Committee

W. B. Owens, Stanford University.
L. W. St. John, Ohio State University.
Henry W. Clark, Lafayette College.

N. C. A. A. REPRESENTATIVES, PAN-AMERICAN GAMES COMMITTEES

Executive Committee

Philip O. Badger, New York University.
Asa S. Bushnell, Central Office for Eastern Intercollegiate Athletics.
K. L. Wilson, Northwestern University.

N. C. A. A. Men Serving as General Members of the Executive Committee

W. B. Owens, Stanford University.
L. W. St. John, Ohio State University.
Henry W. Clark, Lafayette College.
Clarence P. Houston, Tufts College.
H. Jamison Swarts, University of Pennsylvania

Baseball

John F. Coffey, Fordham University
Harry Walters, Stanford University
Ray L. Fisher, University of Michigan
Joe Wood, Yale University
William J. Disch, University of Texas
John W. Coombs, Duke University

Basketball

J. W. St. Clair, Southern Methodist University
Dr. H. G. Carlson, University of Pittsburgh
H. Jamison Swarts, University of Pennsylvania
H. G. Olsen, Ohio State University

Oswald Tower, Andover Academy
Sumner Dole, Connecticut State College

Boxing

Carl P. Schott, Pennsylvania State College
George E. Little, Rutgers University
T. M. Carruthers, University of Virginia
Robert A. Fetzer, University of North Carolina
Major E. J. McGaw, 7th F. A. Observation Battalion, Ft.
Bragg, Georgia
I. F. Toomey, California Agricultural College

Fencing

Dr. Norman C. Armitage, 65 Park Terrace East, New York
City
Edward Carfagno, 6204½ Orange St., Los Angeles, Calif.
Robert Driscoll, 189-02 35th Ave., Flushing, New York
F. Bernard O'Connor, 135 William St., New York City
Dr. Francis Riebel, Ohio State University
Lieutenant A. J. Stuart, United States Military Academy

Gymnastics

M. W. Younger, Temple University
C. B. Hollingsworth, University of California at Los Angeles
H. D. Price, University of Illinois
Chester W. Phillips, United States Naval Academy
Ralph Piper, University of Minnesota
Eugene Wettstone, Pennsylvania State College

Modern Pentathlon

Colonel Louis E. Hibbs, F.A., United States Military Acad-
emy
Major J. W. Harmony, United States Military Academy

Rowing

Russell S. Callow, University of Pennsylvania
Lloyd W. Georgeson, 127 E. 54th St., New York City
Clifford N. Goes, 50 Union Square, New York City
Captain T. Starr King, United States Naval Academy
James Lynah, Cornell University
Maxwell Stevenson, 50 Broad St., New York City

Swimming

R. J. H. Kiphuth, Yale University
Michael Peppe, Ohio State University
Fred Cady, University of Southern California

Edward T. Kennedy, Columbia University
Arthur E. Eilers, Washington University
John Miller, Mercersburg Academy

Water Polo

(Sub-Committee of Swimming)

Ernst Brandsten, Stanford University
William Merriam, University of Pennsylvania
E. W. McGillivray, University of Chicago
Edwin J. Manley, University of Illinois
Karl Michael, Dartmouth College
Henry Ortlund, United States Naval Academy

Tennis

Charles S. Garland, 135 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Mary-
land
William C. Ackerman, University of California at Los
Angeles
Gerald B. Emerson, New York University
T. Nelson Metcalf, University of Chicago
Dr. D. A. Penick, University of Texas
Richard N. Williams II, 212 So. 15th St. Philadelphia,
Pennsylvania

Track and Field

Charles B. Hoyt, Yale University
W. O. Hunter, University of Southern California
Wilbur Hutsell, Alabama Polytechnic Institute
Alfred Masters, Stanford University
Earl Thompson, United States Naval Academy
K. L. Wilson, Northwestern University

Wrestling

Dr. R. G. Clapp, University of Nebraska
Dr. John A. Rockwell, 24 Garden St., Cambridge, Massachu-
setts
E. G. Schroeder, University of Iowa
P. H. Quinlan, University of North Carolina
Henry A. Stone, University of California
John W. Maxwell, Lehigh University

ROLL OF MEMBERS

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES: THEIR PRESIDENTS

First District

American International College, Springfield, Mass., Chester S. McGown.
 Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., Stanley King.
 Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, Clifton D. Gray.
 Boston College, Boston, Mass., Rev. Wm. J. Murphy, S. J.
 Boston University, Boston, Mass., Daniel L. Marsh.
 Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, Kenneth C. M. Sills.
 Brown University, Providence, R. I., Henry M. Wriston.
 Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., Ernest M. Hopkins.
 Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., James B. Conant.
 Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., Very Rev. J. R. N. Maxwell, S. J.
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., Karl T. Compton.
 Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Mass., Hugh P. Baker.
 Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt., Paul Dwight Moody.
 Northeastern University, Boston, Mass., Carl S. Ell.
 Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., J. M. Thomas.
 Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R. I., Carl R. Woodward.
 Springfield College (International Y. M. C. A. College) Springfield, Mass., E. M. Best.
 Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., Rev. Remsen B. Ogilby.
 Tufts College, Medford, Mass., Leonard Carmichael.
 United States Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn., Capt. James Fine, Superintendent.
 University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn., Albert N. Jorgensen.
 University of Maine, Orono, Me., Arthur A. Hauck.
 University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H., Fred Engelhardt.
 University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt., Newton K. Chaffee, Acting President.
 Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., James L. McConaughy.
 Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., James P. Baxter, 3rd.
 Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass., Rear Admiral W. T. Cluverius.
 Yale University, New Haven, Conn., Charles Seymour.

Second District

Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y., J. Nelson Norwood.
 Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., William P. Tolley.
 Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., Harry S. Rogers.
 Canisius College, Buffalo, N. Y., Rev. T. J. Coughlin, S. J.
 Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, N. Y., John A. Rnas, Jr.
 Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y., George B. Cullen.
 College of the City of New York, New York, N. Y., Harry N. Wright.
 Columbia University, New York, N. Y., Nicholas Murray Butler.
 Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., Edmund E. Day.
 Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa., Parke R. Kolbe.
 Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., Fred P. Corson.
 Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pa., Very Rev. Raymond V. Kirk.
 Fordham University, New York, N. Y., Very Rev. Robert I. Gannon, S. J.
 Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., Theodore August Distler.
 Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pa., Henry W. A. Hanson.

Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., W. H. Cowley.
 Haverford College, Haverford, Pa., Felix Morley.
 Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., John Ernest Lansing, Acting President.
 Ithaca College, Ithaca, N. Y., Leonard Bliss Joh.
 Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., William M. Lewis.
 La Salle College, Philadelphia, Pa., Rev. Brother Emilian, F.S.C.
 Lehigh University, S. Bethlehem, Pa., Clement C. Williams.
 Lock Haven Teachers College, Lock Haven, Pa., John G. Flowers.
 Manhattan College, New York, N. Y., Rev. Brother A. Victor, F.S.C.
 Moravian College, Bethlehem, Pa., William N. Schwarze.
 Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa., Levering Tyson.
 New York University, New York, N. Y., Harry W. Chase, Chancellor.
 Niagara University, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Very Rev. Joseph M. Noonan, C.M.
 Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa., Col. Frank K. Hyatt.
 Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., Ralph D. Hetzel.
 Princeton University, Princeton, N.J., Harold W. Dodds.
 Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.J., William O. Hotchkiss.
 Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J., Robert C. Clothier.
 St. John's University, Brooklyn, N.Y., Very Rev. Edward J. Walsh, C.M.
 St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, Pa., Very Rev. Thomas J. Love, S.J.
 St. Lawrence University, Canton, N.Y., Millard H. Jencks.
 State Teachers College, West Chester, Pa., Chas. S. Swope.
 Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N.J., H. N. Davis.
 Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove, Pa., Rev. G. Morris Smith.
 Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa., John W. Nason.
 Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y., William P. Graham, Chancellor.
 Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa., Robert L. Johnson.
 Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., Dixon R. Fox.
 United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., Major General Robert L. Eichelberger, U.S.A., Superintendent.
 University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y., Samuel P. Capen, Chancellor.
 University of Delaware, Newark, Del., Walter Hulihan.
 University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., Thomas S. Gates.
 University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., John G. Bowman, Chancellor.
 University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y., Alan C. Valentine.
 Villanova College, Villanova, Pa., Rev. E. V. Stanford.
 West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va., Charles E. Lawall.

Third District

Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala., Luther N. Duncan.
 Appalachian State Teachers College, Boone, N. C., B. H. Dougherty.
 Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., Most Rev. Joseph M. Corrigan.
 Centenary College, Shreveport, La., Pierce Cline.
 Citadel, The, Charleston, S. C., General Charles P. Summerall.
 Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson College, S. C., Robert Franklin Poole.
 College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va., John Stewart Bryan.
 Columbus University, Washington, D. C., William E. Leahy.
 Davidson College, Davidson, N. C., John Rood Cunningham.
 Duke University, Durham, N. C., Robert Lee Flowers.
 Furman University, Greenville, S. C., John L. Plyler.
 Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., Rev. A. A. O'Leary, S. J.
 George Washington University, Washington, D. C., Cloyd Heck Marvin.

Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga., Marion L. Brittain.
 Howard University, Washington, D. C., Mordecai W. Johnson.
 Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., Isaiah Bowman.
 King College, Bristol, Tenn., Thomas P. Johnston.
 Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La., Campbell B. Hodges.
 Mississippi State College, State College, Miss., G. D. Humphrey.
 North Carolina State College, Raleigh N. C., J. W. Harrelson, Dean of Administration.
 Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette, Louisiana, Joel L. Fletcher.
 Tulane University, New Orleans, La., Rufus C. Harris.
 Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, Frederick D. Patterson.
 United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Captain T. S. King, Acting Superintendent.
 University of Alabama, University, Ala., George H. Denny, Acting President.
 University of Baltimore, Md., Theodore Halbert Wilson.
 University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla., John J. Tigert.
 University of Georgia, Athens, Ga., Harmon W. Caldwell, Chancellor.
 University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky., H. L. Donovan.
 University of Maryland, College Park, Md., H. C. Byrd.
 University of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla., B. F. Ashe.
 University of Mississippi, University, Miss., Alfred B. Butts, Chancellor.
 University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., Frank P. Graham.
 University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C., J. R. McKissick.
 University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., Alex. Guerry, Chancellor.
 University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn., James D. Hoskins.
 University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., John L. Newcomb.
 Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., O. C. Carmichael, Chancellor.
 Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., C. E. Kilbourne, Superintendent.
 Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va., Julian A. Burruss.
 Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N. C., Thurman D. Kitchin.
 Washington College, Charlestown, Md., Gilbert W. Mead.
 Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., Francis P. Gaines.
 Western Kentucky State Teachers College, Bowling Green, Ky., Paul L. Garrett.
 Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md., Fred G. Holloway.
 Xavier University, New Orleans, La., Mother M. Agatha.

Fourth District

Ashland College, Ashland, Ohio, E. G. Mason.
 Beloit College, Beloit, Wis., Irving Maurer.
 Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio, Frank J. Prout.
 Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Ill., Frederic R. Hamilton.
 Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind., D. S. Robinson.
 Central Michigan College of Education, Mt. Pleasant, Mich., Charles L. Anspach.
 College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio, Charles F. Wihart.
 Denison University, Granville, Ohio, Kenneth I. Brown.
 DePaul University, Chicago, Ill., Very Rev. M. J. O'Connell, C.M.
 DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind., C. E. Wildman.
 Illinois State Normal University, Normal, Ill., R. W. Fairchild.
 Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind., Herman B. Wells.
 Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich., Paul L. Thompson.

Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, Karl C. Leebrick.
 Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, Gordon K. Chalmers.
 Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., Carter Davidson.
 Loyola University, Chicago, Ill., Rev. Samuel Knox Wilson, S.J.
 Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis., Rev. R. C. McCarthy, S.J.
 Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, Alfred H. Upham.
 Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich., John Hamrah.
 Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti, Mich., John M. Munson.
 Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., Franklin B. Snyder.
 Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, Ernest H. Wilkins.
 Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, Howard L. Bevil.
 Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, Herman G. James.
 Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, Herbert J. Burgstahler.
 Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., Edward C. Elliott.
 University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., Robert M. Hutchins.
 University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, Raymond Walters.
 University of Detroit, Detroit, Mich., Rev. Charles H. Cloud, S.J.
 University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., Arthur C. Willard.
 University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., Alexander G. Ruthven.
 University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., Walter C. Coffey.
 University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind., Rev. J. Hugh O'Donnell, C.S.C.
 University of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio, Philip C. Nash.
 University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., C. A. Dykstra.
 Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind., O. P. Kretzmann.
 Wayne University, Detroit, Mich., Frank Cody.
 Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, Winfred G. Leutner.
 Western Michigan College, Kalamazoo, Mich., Paul V. Sangren.

Fifth District

Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, C. H. Geiger, Acting President.
 Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, John B. Magee.
 Creighton University, Omaha, Nebr., Very Rev. J. P. Zuercher, S. J.
 Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, Henry G. Harmon.
 Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa, Samuel N. Stevens.
 Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, Charles E. Friley.
 Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls, Iowa, Malcom Price.
 Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kans., F. D. Farrell.
 Northwest Missouri State Teachers College, Maryville, Mo., Uel W. Lamkin.
 Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater, Okla., Henry G. Bennett.
 St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo., H. B. Crimmins.
 State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, Virgil M. Hancher.
 Tarkio College, Tarkio, Missouri, M. Earle Collins.
 University of Dubuque, Dubuque, Ia., Dale Dennis Welch.
 University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans., D. W. Malott, Chancellor.
 University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., F. A. Middlebush.
 University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb., C. S. Boucher, Chancellor.
 University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla., Joseph A. Brandt.
 University of Tulsa, Tulsa, Okla., Clarence I. Pontius.
 Washburn Municipal University of Topeka, Topeka, Kans., Arthur G. Sellen, Acting President.
 Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., G. R. Throop, Chancellor.

Sixth District

Baylor University, Waco, Texas, Pat M. Neff.

Rice Institute, Houston, Texas, Edgar O. Lovett.
 Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, Umphrey Lee.
 Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, College Station, Texas,
 Thomas O. Walton.
 Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas, M. E. Sadler.
 Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Texas, Clifford B. Jones.
 University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz., Alfred Atkinson.
 University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark., Arthur M. Harding.
 University of Texas, Austin, Texas, Homer F. Rainey.
 West Texas State College, Canyon, Texas, Joseph Abner Hill.

Seventh District

Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, Franklin S. Harris.
 Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Col., Roy M. Green.
 Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Col., Thurston J. Davies.
 Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colo., Melville Fuller Coolbaugh.
 Colorado State College of Education, Greeley, Colo., George Willard
 Frasier.
 Montana State College, Bozeman, Mont., A. L. Strand.
 University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo., Robert L. Stearns.
 University of Denver, Denver, Colo., Caleb F. Gates, Jr.
 University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N. M., James F. Zimmerman.
 University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, Leroy E. Cowles.
 University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming, J. L. Morrill.
 Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah, Elmer G. Peterson.

Eighth District

Fresno State College, Fresno, Cal., Frank W. Thomas.
 George Pepperdine College, Los Angeles, Cal., Hugh M. Tiner.
 Gonzaga University, Spokane, Wash., Rev. Leo J. Robinson, S. J.
 Montana State University, Missoula, Mont., George Finlay Simmons.
 Occidental College, Los Angeles, California, Remsen Du Bois Bird.
 Oregon State College, Corvallis, Ore., P. A. Gillilan, Acting President.
 San Jose State College, San Jose, Cal., Thomas W. MacQuarrie.
 Stanford University, Stanford University, Cal., Ray Lyman Wilbur.
 State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash., Ernest O. Holland.
 University of California, Robert G. Sproul.
 University of California, Berkeley, Cal.
 University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Cal.
 College of Agriculture, Davis, Cal.
 University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, Harrison C. Dale.
 University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore., Donald M. Erb.
 University of San Francisco, San Francisco, Cal., Rev. William J.
 Dunne, S. J.
 University of Santa Clara, Santa Clara, Cal., Rev. Chas. J. Walsh, S. J.
 University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal., R. B. von
 Kleinsmid.
 University of Washington, Seattle, Wash., Lee Paul Sieg.

ALLIED MEMBERS

Border Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Arizona S.T.C. (Flagstaff)	Texas Technological College
Arizona S.T.C. (Tempe)	University of Arizona
Hardin-Simmons University	University of New Mexico
New Mexico A. & M. College	West Texas Teachers College
Texas College of Mines	

Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia	Kansas State Teachers College of Pittsburg
Fort Hays Kansas State College	Municipal University of Wichita
St. Benedict's College	Southwestern College

Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association, comprising:

Bluefield State Teachers College	St. Augustine's College
Hampton Institute	St. Paul Polytechnic Institute
Howard University	Shaw University
Lincoln University	Johnson C. Smith University
North Carolina A. & T. College	Virginia State College
North Carolina College	Virginia Union University
Morgan State College	West Virginia State College

Dixie Conference, comprising:

Howard College	Southwestern
Mercer University	Spring Hill College
Mississippi College	University of Chattanooga
Mississippi College	Loyola University

Kansas College Athletic Conference, comprising:

Bethany College	Kansas Wesleyan University
Bethel College	Ottawa University
College of Emporia	McPherson College
Baker University	

Lone Star Conference, comprising:

East Texas State Teachers College	Southwest Texas State Teachers College
North Texas State Teachers College	Stephen F. Austin State Teach- ers College
Sam Houston State Teachers College	West Texas State Teachers College

Middle Atlantic States College Athletic Conference, comprising:

Albright College	Lehigh University
Bucknell University	Muhlenberg College
Columbia University	New York University
University of Delaware	University of Pennsylvania
Dickinson College	Pennsylvania Military College
Drexel Institute	Princeton University
Franklin and Marshall College	Rutgers University
Gottysburg College	Stevens Institute
Haverford College	Susquehanna University
Johns Hopkins University	Swarthmore College
Junata College	Ursinus College
Lafayette College	Washington College
Lebanon Valley College	Western Maryland College

Mid-West Collegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Beloit College	Knox College
Carleton College	Lawrence College
Coe College	Monmouth College
Cornell College	Ripon College
Grinnell College	

Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association, comprising:

Iowa State College	University of Missouri
Kansas State Agricultural College	University of Nebraska
University of Kansas	University of Oklahoma

Missouri Valley Conference, comprising:

Creighton University	St. Louis University
Drake University	Tulsa University
Oklahoma A. & M. College	Washington University

Mountain States Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Brigham Young University	University of Colorado
Colorado State College	University of Utah
Denver University	University of Wyoming
Utah State Agricultural College	

Northwest Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

College of Idaho	Willamette University
Whitman College	College of Puget Sound
Linfield College	Pacific University

Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Oregon Agricultural College	University of Oregon
Stanford University	University of Southern California
State College of Washington	University of Washington
State University of Montana	University of California, at Los Angeles
University of California	
University of Idaho	

Southern Conference, comprising:

The Citadel	Davidson College
Clemson College	George Washington University
Duke University	College of William and Mary
University of Maryland	University of South Carolina
North Carolina State College	University of Virginia
University of North Carolina	Virginia Military Institute
Furman University	Virginia Polytechnic Institute
Wake Forest College	Washington and Lee University

Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Morehouse College	Florida A. & M. College
Morris Brown College	Knoxville College
Alabama State Teachers College	Flak University
Tallahassee College	Le Moyne College
Tuskegee Institute	S. Carolina A. & M. College
Lane College	Xavier University
Clark University	Fort Valley State College
Benedict College	Alabama A. & M. College

Southeastern Conference, comprising:

University of Alabama	Louisiana State University
Alabama Polytechnic Institute	Mississippi A. & M. College
University of Florida	University of Mississippi
Georgia School of Technology	University of Tennessee
University of Georgia	Tulane University
University of Kentucky	Vanderbilt University

Southwest Athletic Conference, comprising:

Baylor University	Texas University
Rice Institute	University of Arkansas
Southern Methodist University	Texas Christian University
A. & M. College of Texas	

Southwestern Athletic Conference, comprising:

Bishop College	Southern University
Wiley College	Prairie View State Normal College
Texas College	
Langston University	Arkansas State College

Texas Collegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Abilene Christian College	St. Edwards University
Austin College	Southwestern University
Daniel Baker College	Trinity University
Howard Payne College	Texas Wesleyan College
McMurry College	

Western Conference, comprising:

University of Chicago	University of Minnesota
University of Illinois	Northwestern University
University of Indiana	Ohio State University
University of Iowa	Purdue University
University of Michigan	University of Wisconsin

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Andover Academy, Andover, Mass.
Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pa.

AFFILIATED MEMBERS

National Association of Football Commissioners.

LIST OF DELEGATES AND VISITORS IN ATTENDANCE AT THE THIRTY-SIXTH CONVENTION

(Not all those in attendance registered with the secretary, therefore this list is undoubtedly incomplete.)

I. MEMBER INSTITUTIONS:

Alabama Polytechnic Institute: Wilbur Hutshel.
Alfred University: J. A. McLane.
Allegheny College: H. P. Way.
Amherst College: Allison W. Marsh.
Ashland College: George H. Donges.
Beloit College: L. E. Means.
Boston College: John P. Curley.
Boston University: John M. Harmon.
Bowdoin College: Adam Walsh.
Bowling Green State University: Paul Landis, Fred Marsh, Harry Ockerman.
Brown University: Thomas W. Taylor.
Canisius College: James H. Crowdie.
Central Michigan College: Louis Hutto.
Colorado College: Thurston J. Davies.
Colorado School of Mines: J. C. Fitterer.
Columbia University (Teachers College): W. L. Hughes.
Cornell College: Paul K. Scott.
Denison University: W. J. Livingston, Sidney Jenkins.
DePauw University: D. C. Moffett, Lloyd Messersmith, W. E. Umbreit.
Duquesne University: A. T. Donelli.
Fordham University: Robert Giezenack.
Georgia School of Technology: W. A. Alexander.
Grinnell College: G. L. Duke.
Hamilton College: Albert I. Prettyman.
Harvard University: William J. Bingham.
Hobart College: F. L. Kruus.
Holy Cross College: Thomas J. McCabe, Eugene F. Flynn.
Indiana University: E. C. Hayes, George L. Gardner.
Iowa State College: Douglas Kerr.
Kansas State College: H. H. King.
Kenyon College: Rudolph J. Kutler.
Lafayette College: Henry W. Clark.
Loyola University (Chicago): Rev. Elmer A. Barton, S. J., Alex Wilson.
Marquette University: C. M. Jennings.
Massachusetts State College: Curry S. Hicks.
Miami University: G. L. Rider.
Michigan State College: Dean E. C. Huston, Ralph H. Young, I. D. Burhans, Karl Schlademan, J. G. Heppinstall, Charles R. Schmitter, Fendley Collins.
Michigan State Normal College: J. H. McCulloch, L. W. Otis.
Middlebury College: A. M. Brown, B. H. Beck.
Mississippi State College: G. D. Humphrey, C. R. Noble.
New York University: Philip O. Badger, Albert B. Nixon.
North Carolina State College: J. L. Von Glaber.
Northeastern University: Edward S. Parsons.
Northwestern University: K. L. Wilson, Ted Payseur.
Oberlin College: J. H. Nichols, C. W. Savage, L. K. Butler.

Ohio State University: Thomas E. French, L. W. St. John, Glenn W. Howard, F. C. Markey.
Ohio Wesleyan University: George E. Gauthier.
Pennsylvania State College: Carl P. Schott.
Princeton University: R. Kenneth Fairman.
Purdue University: Floyd R. Eastwood, A. H. Elward.
Rice Institute: Harry A. Scott, Emmett Brunson.
Rutgers University: George E. Little.
Southern Methodist University: J. S. McIntosh, J. W. St. Clair.
Springfield College: H. S. DeGroat.
Stanford University: W. B. Owens, F. P. Johnson.
State University of Iowa: K. E. Leib, E. G. Schroeder.
Susquehanna University: A. A. Stagg, Jr.
Temple University: Earl R. Yeomans.
Trinity College: Walter E. McCloud, Ray Oosting.
Tulane University: Wilbur C. Smith.
Union College: J. R. Bacon.
United States Coast Guard Academy: Lieutenant John S. Merriman, Jr.
United States Military Academy: Colonel Louis E. Hibbs, Colonel C. L. Fenton.
United States Naval Academy: Commander J. E. Whitebel.
University of Arizona: Lou Zaza.
University of Buffalo: Charles H. Keene.
University of California, Davis: I. F. Toomey.
University of California, Los Angeles: J. W. Olmsted.
University of Chicago: T. Nelson Metcalf, Paul H. Derr, Ned Merriam.
University of Cincinnati: M. Charles Miekam.
University of Connecticut: George Van Bibber, J. O. Christian.
University of Delaware: William Murray.
University of Denver: C. W. Hubbard.
University of Maine: T. S. Curtis, George Allen.
University of Michigan: A. E. R. Bouk, Herbert O. Crisler, R. O. Courtright.
University of Minnesota: Frank McCormick, Louis P. Keller.
University of Nebraska: T. J. Thompson, R. G. Clapp.
University of New Hampshire: Charles M. Justice.
University of North Carolina: Robert Fitzer, O. K. Cornwell.
University of Notre Dame: Dean J. E. McCarthy.
University of Oregon: G. A. Oliver.
University of Pennsylvania: E. LeRoy Mercer, Frederick W. Loehring, W. Austin Bishop.
University of Pittsburgh: James Hagan, Carl Olson.
University of Rochester: Walter Campbell, Louis A. Alexander.
University of Southern California: Hugh C. Willett, W. O. Hunter.
University of Tennessee: N. W. Dougherty.
University of Toledo: C. W. Spears.
University of Virginia: Norton Pritchett.
University of Washington: Ray L. Eckman, Carl V. Kilgore, R. H. Notelmann.
Vanderbilt University: C. M. Sarratt.
Virginia Military Institute: Colonel William Couper.
Washington University: F. H. Ewerhardt.
Wayne University: Everett R. Phelps.
Wesleyan University: Harold S. Wood, J. Frederick Martin, Hugh G. McCurdy.
Western Maryland College: Charles W. Havens.
Western Michigan College: J. A. Hyames, M. J. Gary, John Gill, J. A. MacDonald, Charles Mohr, Frank Noble.

West Virginia University: Roy M. Hawley.
William College: Anthony Plansky.

II. ALLIED MEMBERS:

Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association: J. L. Whitehead
Kansas College Athletic Conference: E. J. Cragoe.
Missouri Valley Conference: P. H. Ewerhardt.
Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association: H. H. King.
Mountain States Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: P. A. Christensen.
Pacific Coast Conference: Edwin N. Atherton.
Southeastern Conference: Mike S. Conner.
Southern Conference: Colonel William Couper.
Western Conference: Thomas E. French

III. AFFILIATED MEMBERS:

National Association of Football Commissioners: Asa S. Bushnell.

IV. NON-MEMBERS:

Colby College: G. F. Loeb.
Otterbein College: Sam T. Selby.
Penn State Teachers College (Slippery Rock): E. B. Cottrell.
Lawrence School of Technology: Don Ridler.
East High School, Akron, O.: F. F. Ongley.
St. Vincent's High School, Akron, O.: J. C. McGraw, E. P. Wentz.
Charleston, W. Va., High School: Lyle M. Rich.
Niles, O., High School: Earl Hoker.
Charles Evans, Jr., Chicago Illinois, Chairman, Golf Committee.
Charles S. Garland, Baltimore, Maryland, Chairman, Tennis Committee.
Lieutenant Commander George H. Tilgham, Detroit, Michigan.
Carl Brubaker, Cleveland, Ohio.

V. HONORED GUESTS:

Commander John L. Reynolds, U. S. N.
Lieutenant Commander Tom Hamilton, U. S. N.
Major Theodore P. Bank, U. S. A.
Major Clarence I. Owen, U. S. A.
Samuel E. M. Crocker, Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation.
Fielding H. Yost, University of Michigan.
Robert C. Zuppke, University of Illinois.

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THE Executive Committee met Monday afternoon, December 29, 1911, and Tuesday afternoon, December 30. President Badger outlined program plans for the convention. Possible convention sites for 1912 were discussed. Homer F. Cooke, Jr., and Joe Petritz, representing the American Football Statistical Bureau, met with the committee for a detailed discussion of the bureau's statistical program. The matter was referred to President Badger with power to act. It was recommended that a resolution be adopted by the convention, restating the Association's position with regard to the defense program, and pointing out the progress of the college programs in physical training in recent years. Possible suspension of the freshman rule by some colleges and conferences during the emergency was discussed. It was agreed that eligibility problems arising under such suspensions of the rule, in connection with Association meets and tournaments, should be referred individually to the Eligibility Committee.

1911 COUNCIL MEETING

A DINNER meeting of the Council was held at the Book-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, Michigan, Monday, December 29, 1911. The following members and guests were present:

President Philip O. Badger; Secretary John L. Griffith.

Vice Presidents: Dean E. LeRoy Mercer, University of Pennsylvania, Second District; Professor George L. Rider, Miami University, Fourth District; Professor H. H. King, Kansas State College, Fifth District; Professor J. S. McIntosh, Southern Methodist University, Sixth District; Professor J. C. Fitterer, Colorado School of Mines, Seventh District; Professor John W. Olmsted, University of California at Los Angeles, Eighth District.

Members at Large: Director W. J. Bingham, Harvard University; Professor T. N. Metcalf, University of Chicago; Professor L. W. St. John, Ohio State University; Colonel Louis E. Hibbs, United States Military Academy; Director Norton Pritchett, University of Virginia; Professor H. C. Willett, University of Southern California.

Executive Committee: Professor William B. Owens, Stanford University; Director H. W. Clark, Lafayette College; President T. J. Davies, Colorado College; Professor K. E. Leib, University of Iowa; Professor Wilbur Smith, Tulane University.

Conference Representatives: Professor E. J. Cragoe, Baker University, Kansas Athletic Conference; Dr. F. W. Ewerhardt, Washington University, Missouri Valley Conference; Dr. John H. Nichols, Oberlin College, Ohio Athletic Conference; Professor Thomas E. French, Ohio State University, Intercollegiate Conference; R. A. Fetzer, University of North Carolina, Southern Conference; Mike S. Conner, Commissioner, Southeastern Conference; Edwin N. Atherton, Commissioner, Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference.

Committee Representatives: Kenneth L. Wilson, Northwestern University, Track and Field; Charles S. Garland, Baltimore, Maryland, Tennis; I. F. Toomey, California Agriculture College, Boxing; Dr. R. G. Clapp, University of Nebraska, Wrestling; J. W. St. Clair, Southern Methodist University, Basketball; Albert I. Prettyman, Hamilton College, Hockey; Ted B. Payseur, Northwestern University, Golf; Frederick W. Luehring, University of Pennsylvania, Swimming; Charles S. Evans, Chicago, Illinois, Golf.

Invited Guests: Samuel E. M. Crocker, Associate Executive Director, Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation; Asa S. Bushnell, Director, Sports Section, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs; Major Theodore P. Bank, United States Army; Commander John L. Reynolds, United States Navy.

1. *1942 Meets and Tournaments.* The following sites and dates for 1942 meets and tournaments were ratified:

Basketball — Eastern Play-off, March 20, 21, New Orleans Auditorium.

Western Play-off, March 20, 21, Kansas City Municipal Auditorium.

Final Game, March 28, Kansas City Municipal Auditorium.

Boxing — March 26-28, Louisiana State University.

Fencing — March 28, Cleveland Club, Cleveland, Ohio. Auspices Western Reserve University.

Golf — June 22-27, Chain-O'-Lakes Country Club, South Bend, Indiana. Auspices University of Notre Dame.

Gymnastics — March 28, United States Naval Academy.

Tennis — June 22-27, Tulane University.

Track and Field — June 19, 20, University of Nebraska

Swimming — March 27, 28, Harvard University.

Wrestling — March 27, 28, Michigan State College.

2. *Resolutions of Appreciation.* It was voted that resolutions be directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department; the Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics and Naval Aviation, Navy Department; the Chief of the Morale Branch, War Department; the acting chairman of the Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation; the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs; the assistant United States Director of Civilian Defense in Charge of Physical Fitness; and the Chairman of the Wayne County (Michigan) Selective Service Board, expressing appreciation for having made possible the attendance at the Association's annual convention of Commander John L. Reynolds, Lieutenant Commander Thomas Hamilton, Major Theodore P. Bank, Samuel E. M. Crocker, Asa S. Bushnell, Ellwood Geiges, and Major C. I. Owen.

3. *Report of the Secretary-Treasurer.* The secretary's report was read and approved. The treasurer's report was read and approved for submission to the convention, and for publication in the *Proceedings*.

4. *Appointment of Convention Committees.* President Badger appointed a Committee on Resolutions, Professor W. B. Owens and Secretary John L. Griffith; and a Committee on Credentials, Director Norton Pritchett and Professor H. H. King.

5. *Appointment to Civilian Physical Fitness Advisory Board.* The president announced the appointment of Dean E. LeRoy Mercer as the Association representative on the National Advisory Board of the Civilian Physical Fitness Program.

6. *Reports of Tennis and Golf Committees.* Reports of the Tennis Committee by Charles S. Garland and of the Golf Committee by Charles Evans, Jr., were received. The secretary was instructed to send Mr. Garland and Mr. Evans a vote of thanks for their services as chairmen of the committees. President Badger announced the gift of a cup by Mr. Garland to be awarded as a trophy to the winner of the tennis championships. This trophy will be known as the

Garland cup and will be awarded according to recommendations made by the Tennis Committee, printed on Page 63 of the *Proceedings*.

7. *Activities Associated With National Defense.* H. W. Clark reported, both regarding college staff members serving on active and advisory committees in connection with preparedness programs, and regarding institutional programs in connection with national defense. Further comments on the subject were made by Commander Reynolds, W. J. Bingham, L. W. St. John, Major Theodore Bank, President Davies and Secretary Griffith.

8. *Amendment to the Constitution.* The amendment to Article III of the Constitution, as printed in the December *Bulletin*, was presented by Professor W. B. Owens who explained the salient points.

9. *Pan-American Games.* K. L. Wilson briefly reported on the meetings of the American Sports Federation, of the Pan-American Games Committee and upon the Pan-American Games scheduled to be held November 21 — December 6, 1942 at Buenos Aires.

10. *Publications.* President Badger gave a preliminary report of publication matters to be presented in detail to the convention.

11. *Committee Reports.* Informal reports were made by the following chairmen and members of committees: Track and Field, K. L. Wilson; Boxing, I. F. Toomey; Wrestling, Dr. R. G. Clapp; Basketball, J. W. St. Clair; Hockey, Albert I. Prettyman; Swimming, Fred Luehring.

12. *Report of Affiliated Member.* A detailed report of the affiliated member, the National Association of Football Commissioners, was presented by Mr. Asa S. Bushnell.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

The Joint Session of the N. C. A. A. and A. F. A.

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30

THE Thirty-Sixth Annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association began Tuesday, December 30 with a joint session of that Association and the American Football Coaches Association, President Philip O. Badger, presiding.

The addresses on the topic, *Competitive Athletics: Their Contribution in a Crisis* by Philip O. Badger, president of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, H. O. Crisler, president of the American Football Coaches Association and Samuel E. M. Crocker, associate director of the Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation will appear later in the *Proceedings*. The informal talk of Lieutenant Commander Thomas Hamilton, United States Navy, was received with enthusiasm by the two groups. At the luncheon meeting of the convention, which immediately followed the joint session, Asa S. Bushnell, Director Sports Section, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Major Theodore P. Bank, United States Army and Commander John Reynolds, United States Navy were the guest speakers. Their addresses will appear later in the *Proceedings*.

The Meeting Sponsored by the Small College Group

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 30

THE sixth joint meeting of the Small College Group of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the College Physical Education Association convened Tuesday afternoon, December 30 with Director Henry W. Clark, Lafayette College presiding. President Thurston J. Davies of Colorado College, Ellwood A. Geiges of the Physical Fitness Program of Civilian Defense and Major Clarence I. Owen of the Wayne County (Michigan) Selective Service Board presented various phases of the topic: *How Can Members of the Athletic Department Aid the Prospective Selectee*. Several of those in attendance responded to Chairman Clark's request that the meeting continue with questions, discussions and expressions of opinion. Further details of this meeting appear on page 103 of the *Proceedings*.

The Business Sessions WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31

BUSINESS sessions of the National Collegiate Athletic Association were held in the morning and afternoon Wednesday, December 31.

President Badger reviewed the year's work of the Association and outlined the various subjects to be presented to the convention for consideration.

1. *Report and Recommendations of the Tennis Committee.* Professor T. Nelson Metcalf summarized the four-page report of the Tennis Committee (printed in full on page 63 of the *Proceedings*). The report was adopted, with a suggestion by President Badger that the Resolutions Committee prepare a resolution of gratitude to Mr. Garland for his services as chairman of the committee and for his gift of a tennis trophy.

2. *The 1942 Convention Site.* President Badger, after enumerating the invitations from several members to hold the 1942 convention in their cities, announced the recommendation of the Executive Committee that the next convention be held in New York City. A motion was so made and carried.

3. *Committee on National Defense and Selective Service.* With regard to the resolution of the 1941 convention, pledging the Association's cooperation in national defense, Director H. W. Clark reported that several representatives of the Association had been called to Washington to consult with various agencies. He further reported that, the general expression at the meeting of the Small College Group, the preceding day, was that readjustments in the athletic programs of the colleges should take the form of an intensification and broadening of the competitive sports programs; and that the conclusions of that group should be presented to the college presidents as soon as possible.

4. *Report on Publications.* President Badger, as chairman of the Publications Committee, reported marked increases in the sales volume of rules books from the new publishers. Upon suggestion, by Professor Fred Luehring, it was agreed that the Publications Committee should investigate the possibility of including, in the rules books, material on the nature and purpose of the Association, and the constitution and the code of operating principles.

5. *Pan-American Games:* President Badger reported that the committee appointments had been made for the

Pan-American games committees. These are printed on page 9 of the *Proceedings*.

6. *Grant to Basketball Coaches Association.* The secretary-treasurer reported that the Executive Committee had recommended that a grant of \$1,000 be made to the Basketball Coaches Association to assist in its publications projects.

7. *Freshman Rule.* Following discussions from the floor regarding the freshman rule and the possibilities of its suspension during the war crisis, President Badger reported a disposition on the part of the Executive Committee, without formal vote, to leave action on this rule to the individual institutions and conferences; and it was further suggested by the Executive Committee that cases arising in connection with the rule at any of the Association's meets or tournaments should be referred to the Eligibility Committee.

8. *Report of the Secretary-Treasurer.* The membership of the Association now numbers 226 institutions. Six have been added this past year and four have dropped out. In the allied membership list, one conference was added and two have dropped. Two bulletins and a reprint of Dr. William Mather Lewis' address at the 1940 annual convention were mailed during the year. The treasurer's report may be found in Appendix III.

9. *The Naismith Memorial.* Mr. A. L. Crapser, executive secretary of the Naismith Memorial Committee reported that the campaign was in full progress with over a thousand Golden Jubilee basketball games scheduled.

10. *Telegram of Good Wishes.* The secretary was authorized to send C. E. Bilheimer, Gettysburg College a message, wishing him a speedy recovery from his illness.

11. *Report of the Resolutions Committee.* The resolutions, presented by Professor W. B. Owens, chairman of the Resolutions Committee were adopted as printed on page 31 of the *Proceedings*.

12. *Constitutional Amendment.* Following an analysis and detailed explanation of the proposed amendment to Article III of the Constitution, by Professor W. B. Owens, the amendment was adopted, as printed in the December Bulletin. This appears in Appendix II of the *Proceedings*.

13. *District and Rules Committee Reports.* President Badger announced that the printed reports of the district

vice presidents and of the rules committees had been distributed and will appear in the *Proceedings*.

14. *Preserving the Standards of Amateurism.* Professor Fred Luchring reported a particular instance of departure from the Association's standards of amateurism. This, by formal vote, was referred to the Eligibility Committee.

15. *Committee on Committees Report.* It was voted to accept the committee's nominations (The personnel of these committees appears on pages 3 - 5 of the *Proceedings*). The Committee on Committees comprised:

Professor Thomas E. French, Ohio State University, Chairman.

Director Ray Oosting, Trinity College, First District.

Director Lewis C. Andreas, University of Syracuse, Second District.

Dr. Wilbur C. Smith, Tulane University, Third District.

Director Ralph Young, Michigan State College, Fourth District.

Professor C. L. Brewer, University of Missouri, Fifth District.

Professor E. L. Larson, University of Arizona, Sixth District.

Professor J. C. Fitterer, Colorado School of Mines, Seventh District.

Professor John W. Olmsted, University of California at Los Angeles, Eighth District.

16. *Report of the Nominating Committee.* The report of the Committee to Nominate Officers was approved. The names of the officers for 1942 appear on page 2 of the *Proceedings*. The personnel of the Committee to Nominate Officers was as follows:

Director H. W. Clark, Lafayette College, Chairman.

Director M. E. Murrell, Bowdoin College, First District.

Director Norton Pritchett, University of Virginia, Third District.

Professor L. C. Bolen, College of Wooster, Fourth District.

Director Lawrence E. Haskell, University of Oklahoma, Fifth District.

Dr. Harry A. Scott, Rice Institute, Sixth District.

Professor R. J. Gilmore, Colorado College, Seventh District.

Dean J. Earl Miller, University of Montana, Eighth District.

17. *Membership in American Council on Education.* Upon motion of President Davies it was voted that the Asso-

ciation apply for membership in the American Council on Education.

18. *Appointment of Small College Committee Chairman.* President Badger appointed Director Clarence P. Houston, Tufts College, to the chairmanship of the Small College Committee.

Following the adjournment of the convention, Professor Badger re-elected as president of the National Collegiate Athletic Association for 1942, met with the newly elected vice presidents. Members at Large of the Council for 1942, as listed on page 2, were elected.

JOINT LUNCHEON TO HONOR FIELDING H. YOST AND ROBERT ZUPPKE

The National Collegiate Athletic Association and the American Football Coaches Association met jointly at luncheon Wednesday, December 31, to honor Fielding H. Yost and Robert Zuppke. President Badger paid tribute to Mr. Yost and Mr. Walter Oakeson, chairman of the Football Rules Committee, paid tribute to Mr. Zuppke.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION

WHEREAS, the athletic programs of the nation's schools and colleges were recognized as having made inestimable contributions to the physical attainments and morale of the Armed Forces of the United States in the period of our last war; and

WHEREAS, the schools and colleges of the United States since 1919 have made consistent efforts and progress toward improvement of a situation which evidenced itself in a distressingly high ratio of rejections for active military service because of physical unfitness, during the period of our last war; and

WHEREAS, those efforts have taken concrete form in the record of American colleges, as they have instituted courses of professional training for physical education leaders so that a large corps of leaders in that field is now available; greatly broadened the scope of their health education, physical education and intramural and intercollegiate athletic programs; vastly expanded their plants, personnel and facilities to provide for the enlarged programs of physical education and athletic participation among the student bodies; and have provided also training in such invaluable supplementary activities as rifle shooting; and

WHEREAS, the vital importance of those efforts assumes renewed emphasis in the present crisis; now therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the American Football Coaches Association, and the College Physical Education Association, meeting in Detroit, Michigan, December 31, 1941,

THAT throughout the present emergency the programs of health education, physical education, recreation and competitive athletics in the American colleges be maintained, and, in every manner feasible, where not inconsistent with the demands of technical courses established as emergency measures, be expanded and intensified; and further

THAT the presidents and governing boards of the institutions of higher learning in the nation be requested and urged to provide facilities and necessary curricular adjustments to provide greater time for the development of physical fitness of the youth of those institutions; and further

THAT each institution be urged to make a complete survey as to its facilities and needs for physical education and to institute a minimum requirement of three hours per week of compulsory physical education for all students.

WHEREAS, Mr. Charles S. Garland has served as chairman of the Tennis Committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association for the past four years, during which period the National Collegiate Athletic Association has assumed, under his able guidance, active supervision of the conduct of the National Intercollegiate Tennis Championships and has conducted those championships with conspicuous success; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Garland has generously donated a cup to be awarded as a trophy to the winner of such championships; now therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that the National Collegiate Athletic Association express to Mr. Garland its deep appreciation of the splendid service he has rendered as chairman of the National Collegiate Athletic Association Tennis Committee, and of his generous gift; and further

BE IT RESOLVED that the cup presented to the National Collegiate Athletic Association be designated, and known as, the Garland cup.

WHEREAS, Commander John L. Reynolds, U. S. N., Lieutenant Commander Thomas Hamilton, U. S. N., Major Theodore P. Bank, U. S. A., Major C. I. Owen, U. S. A., Samuel E. M. Crocker, Associate Executive Director of the Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation, Asa S. Hushnell, Director, Sports Section, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and Ellwood Geiges, of Hale America, have appeared before the National Collegiate Athletic Association at its annual convention at Detroit, Michigan, December 29-31, 1941; and

WHEREAS, their statements and presence have been of conspicuous benefit to the Association; now therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that the National Collegiate Athletic Association express to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, the Navy Department; the Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, the Navy Department; the Chief of the Morale Branch, the War Department; the Acting Chairman of the Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation; the Chairman of the Wayne County (Michigan) Selective Service Board; the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and the Assistant United States Director of Civilian Defense in Charge of Physical Fitness, its deep appreciation of their generous actions in making possible the appearance and contributions of these able representatives.

WHEREAS, the Detroit and Michigan Committees, the colleges and universities of the State of Michigan and their staff members, the Michigan High School Athletic Association, the Detroit Department of Recreation, the Book-Cadillac Hotel and others have made unusual efforts to assure convenience and hospitality for the annual convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association; now therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that the National Collegiate Athletic Association express its deep appreciation for those efforts and for their conspicuous part in the success of the Association's Thirty-Sixth Annual Convention at Detroit, Michigan, December 29-31, 1941

REPORTS OF DISTRICTS

FIRST DISTRICT

L. K. NEIDLINGER, DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

INTERCOLLEGIATE competition in all sports has been carried on during the year in the New England colleges with spirit and enthusiasm. Within the district keen rivalries flourish, competing teams are well matched, and sportsmanship is at a high level. The New England colleges are not greatly concerned by the fact that teams from this district in football, track, and other exhibition sports are no longer first-rate in national competition and are out of the spotlight of publicity and popularity. To be too good has become locally disreputable and no college is willing to pay the costs in dollars or "sense" for an all-out campaign to acquire teams that are undefeatable. The costs of doing without great drawing power at the stadium gates are annually emphasized by budget problems. The scale of living to which athletes were once accustomed has been reduced, but not below the nourishing point for a wide variety of major and minor sports teams. The New England conservatism in athletics is not "holier than thou" and only partly virtuous. The fact is that the colleges in this area are largely privately endowed institutions, with relatively expensive tuitions, with relatively rigid requirements for admission and exacting scholastic requirements for all departments of study, and the obstacles offered to inducing the enrollment of athletic material make it impracticable for them to compete in the markets which now supply the great universities in the West and South.

All colleges in this district report efforts to adapt the program of athletics to defense needs both for purposes of improving the physical condition of potential recruits and to improve morale. Intramural programs have been greatly enlarged. Colleges near military posts have generously offered equipment and instruction to army and navy units. Soldiers and sailors have attended games without charge. The coming year will see many college athletes inducted into the services and if college teams suffer from such transfers the sacrifice will be small in proportion to the strength which will be contributed, as always in time of war, to the nation's

military and naval forces through the enlistment of men made aggressive, versatile, and strong by their training in college athletics.

SECOND DISTRICT

E. LEROY MERLER, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

AS a follow-up to the recommendations set forth on Pages 28 and 29 of the 1940 *Proceedings* of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, letters were directed to member institutions of the Second District. During the summer of 1941 the central office of the Eastern Intercollegiate Association conducted a similar survey on a nation-wide basis. In general the response to N.C.A.A. recommendations has been good. Required programs in a few institutions have been increased to include more undergraduate classes. Just as important is the expansion and intensification of present programs.

Intramural athletic programs are receiving the greatest attention. Competitive opportunities are being given to more men and participation in body-contact sports is being stressed.

Real efforts are being made to hold more men in active daily training in varsity, junior varsity, and freshman sports. Students are responding in greater numbers without the usual necessary urgings by coaches.

The present emergency has deprived many institutions of the services of outstanding players with no apparent loss of team morale. The experience of World War Number One is being repeated. Athletic men are seeking training for officerships rather than to wait for the draft.

Many men in the fields of athletics, physical education, health education and recreation are serving on active and advisory committees in various capacities concerned with national defense. Others are on leave in regular service. Worthy of special mention is the contribution of Henry W. Clark of Lafayette College who is, at present, on his second trip of the year to study and report upon the recreational and welfare programs and facilities in areas adjacent to military and naval bases in Alaska. Some are serving on speaking bureaus in connection with the physical fitness program of the Committee on Civilian Defense.

Institutions in the near neighborhood of large camps have organized committees to cooperate with morale and recreational committees of the camps. Both Princeton and Rutgers Universities are close to large troop concentrations. Both are active in meeting the local situations thus created.

The indoor and outdoor facilities are being offered in a limited degree to service men and those awaiting the call. There will be an increasing need for this service as more men are in service.

As athletic groups have developed within the training camps, college teams have been scheduled for games with service teams. The crew members of English boats in Eastern ports have formed soccer teams and are playing regular games with college teams.

Extensive plans are under way for contests with service teams in basketball, wrestling, boxing and baseball. Many matches have already been scheduled. Groups of service men in uniform have been common sights at football games throughout the district. They have been admitted free of charge or at markedly reduced rates.

Of importance was the organization during the year of the Collegiate Basketball Bureau by the central office of the Eastern Intercollegiate Association. This bureau was formed to conduct annual clinics in selected centers throughout the first and second districts to insure uniform interpretations of rules and officiating techniques.

Another function of the bureau is to appoint from an approved list, officials for the games of all institutions subscribing to the service. The list contains the names of one hundred competent officials. To date officials for over two hundred games have been assigned by Asa S. Bushnell, commissioner for the bureau.

At the annual meeting of the Middle Atlantic States Collegiate Athletic Conference held in Philadelphia on December sixth the topic, *Can We Justify Football Practice As a Part of the Spring Program of Athletics?* was thoroughly discussed. There seems to be a growing desire throughout the district to face this issue intelligently. It may come to pass that institutional groups will decide to modify present practices markedly or to eliminate spring work entirely.

THIRD DISTRICT

A. H. ARMSTRONG, GEORGIA TECH

AGAIN may I call attention to the fact that this district, extending from Maryland to Louisiana, is entirely too large. There are so many institutions with such varying needs and programs as to make it impossible for your representative to submit an accurate report of conditions.

In the Southeastern Conference, covering twelve major institutions, competition has, as usual, been keen and hard with no team having an unbeaten record. The work of the

commissioner, Governor Conner, has been firm in uniform interpretations of the rules and practices. Attendance and receipts have been unusually good.

The Southern Conference also has had a keen and hard season with Duke University the outstanding team. The attendance and receipts also have been over the average.

While a number of smaller institutions in the area have had an equally successful season, the small colleges in general have suffered increasing difficulties in schedule making and resultant loss of revenue.

Both conferences are fostering more and more a well-rounded athletic program with the so-called minor sports receiving better schedule planning and budgets.

Athletic plants, with the aid of Federal grants, have been improved and extended throughout the district with the emphasis now on large student buildings and on increased facilities for the general student body.

With the present emergency programs, the country indeed seems to be that it will be wise to continue to pay the general athletic program, concentrating in even more close work with the wisdom and needs of the government in making such necessary readjustments to the conditions demand.

FOURTH DISTRICT

GEORGE L. JONES, MIDDLE TENNESSEE

DURING the past year America has been preparing for national defense or for the possibility of an all-out war. Although most people are distressed to believe the latter problem is primarily a matter of machines, they are becoming aware of the tremendous importance of man power. A survey of the institutions in the Fourth District clearly indicates that the colleges and universities are more aware of the need for physical fitness and are making earnest efforts to improve the physical condition of their students. From each state in the district comes a record of increased programs and an effort to reach more boys. Perhaps the greatest increase in activity has been in the field of intramural athletics where sports of the more vigorous type have received most emphasis. A number of institutions have greatly increased the emphasis on body-building exercises of the leg-muscle type.

One new development in the intramural program is reported in the state of Minnesota, where there has been a standardization of the intramural sports program to facilitate extramural competition between several of the colleges.

A tournament is being planned among these colleges for March 1942.

Most of the colleges in the district have been not only willing, but eager to do all they could for the boys in service. It has been the general rule throughout the district to admit all service men in uniform to athletic contests. Many colleges have offered their physical education and athletic facilities to young men of draft age in the community. Very few, however, have taken advantage of the opportunity.

Intercollegiate athletics in the district have gone on pretty much as usual. Some of the colleges have suffered considerably because of a rather general decrease in the number of men students. It would seem, however, that, since all colleges have lost a few athletes by the draft or through enlistments, there has remained a fair balance of team strength.

It is reported rather generally that there has been more interest in athletics, more men participating, and, in many cases, larger attendance at games. In the Western Conference where Minnesota, Ohio State, Michigan, and Northwestern were represented by unusually fine teams, football attendance reached a new high for the second consecutive year. Figures recently released indicate that a total of 1,811,388 persons saw Western Conference teams play forty-nine games this year, bettering the mark of 1,799,898 established last year. The previous high was set in 1927. Although attendance has increased at most of the larger universities, it has fallen off rather generally in the smaller colleges, especially in schools where teams have not won many games.

It is reported by a number of the smaller colleges that the decrease in attendance plus the increased tax on admissions and the higher cost of equipment are forcing them to curtail schedules or to become traveling teams.

A proposal was made by a few colleges in the Ohio Conference to permit freshmen to participate in intercollegiate sports during the period of the emergency, but the proposal was promptly voted down.

Some of the colleges in Ohio have been experimenting during the past year with freshman intercollegiate contests. It is impossible at this time to say just what the results of the experiment will be.

Eligibility provisions for men in the service have been made by most colleges and conference groups in this district. It has been generally ruled that eligibility of students for future participation in athletics, after discharge from the service, shall not be jeopardized in any way by competition arising out of service in the armed forces of the United States. It has been further ruled that, in most cases, the

period of athletic participation shall be extended, equal to the time spent in military service.

Basketball reached a new high in the district last season with fine teams and capacity crowds reported at many colleges and universities. The Third N.C.A.A. Basketball Tournament, the finals of which were held at Kansas City, was won for the second consecutive time by a member of the Fourth District, this time by the University of Wisconsin, that took the title by a 39-34 score over Washington State, winners of the Pacific Coast championship. Wisconsin was also undisputed champion of the Big Ten Conference.

The N.C.A.A. Swimming Meet was held in the beautiful new pool at Michigan State College, on March 28 and 29 with an all-time high in entries. The championship was won by a member of the Fourth District, the University of Michigan, with a three-point margin over Yale.

The N.C.A.A. Gymnastics Meet was held April 1st at the University of Chicago and the team title was retained by a well-balanced team from the University of Illinois. The all-round championship was won by Courtney Shauken of the University of Chicago.

The First N.C.A.A. Fencing Meet was held March 29 at Ohio State University with a field of seventy-six men entered from nineteen institutions. No team championship was declared but Northwestern was awarded the Yale trophy on the basis of the most matches won in all events.

The N.C.A.A. Men's Golf Meet was held on the splendid new course of Ohio State University, June 23-28. The individual title was won by Earl Stewart of Louisiana State with the team championship going to Stanford University.

The Fourth Annual N.C.A.A. Cross-Country Championship was held at Michigan State College on November 24 with nineteen colleges and ninety-four individual athletes participating. The team championship was won by Rhode Island State College while the individual championship went to Frederick L. Wilt, from Indiana University.

A number of colleges and universities have rendered a fine service to the high school coaches of their states during the past year by conducting physical education and athletic coaching clinics. These have become as popular perhaps as they are beneficial.

Two new institutions were added to the N.C.A.A. membership from Ohio during the past year while several others expressed interest in becoming members.

A rather strong opinion has been expressed in this district that our present constitutional provision for election

to membership in the Association is unsatisfactory. It is obvious that a large percentage of the membership in this district is not well enough acquainted with the athletic standards and policies of institutions applying for membership to be able to cast an intelligent vote. As a matter of fact several institutions have refused to vote while others have indicated that, since they know nothing about the applicants' athletic standards, they would vote for them rather than be instrumental in denying them membership in the Association. It is quite obvious that such a vote is not an intelligent one.

It would seem, therefore, that the present method of election does not give even a fair indication of the merits of the institution applying for membership. In the light of these observations I would like to report that my advisory committee, consisting of one man from each of the six states in the district, as well as numerous other individuals have expressed the opinion that some better method of election to membership should be devised. It would appear that there should be some provision for a better investigation of applicants before they are voted upon. It is not difficult to see how a college in Ohio might know very little about an institution in Minnesota or an institution in Illinois might have very little information about some college in Michigan.

If it is important to ascertain whether or not an applicant for membership in the N.C.A.A. has satisfactory scholastic standards and acceptable athletic standards, then it would seem equally important to establish some means of determining whether or not the active members are living up to standards set up by the Association. It is true that Section 6 in Article IV of our constitution provides for "Termination of Membership," but that procedure has never been exercised and it is a fair guess that it never will be exercised under the present constitution.

FIFTH DISTRICT

H. H. KING, KANSAS STATE

THE general interest in the outcome of so-called crucial games in all the athletic conferences of this region appeared to be as intense as ever before. There was, however, rather definite evidence of lack of public interest in games between institutions whose teams seemed to be out of the race for a championship. This has always been true but during the season just passed the evidence was more apparent than usual.

Attendance on the whole was below that of the 1940 season. The weather conditions under which many of the contests were staged were far from ideal. In fact, new precipitation records for rainfall during the month of October were established in several states of this area. It is the thought of most observers that the heavy rainfalls occurring just before, and during game time, were the true reasons for the falling off of attendance, rather than any lessening in general public interest. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, some institutions showed definite attendance increases.

Unquestionably the build-up of certain teams as championship possibilities by sport writers has much to do with public interest. It may be said of this district that such writers, in several instances, have devoted much space toward interesting people in non-championship games and such action is to be encouraged.

Officiating on the whole has been good and is improving. Some of the larger conferences have appointed commissioners of officials. Among the duties assigned these men is that of instructing officials in their duties, actually grading them in regard to their competency, and assigning them to the various contests. The initial rating of an official with the commissioner of officials comes from a vote obtained from coaches and directors of athletics of the schools of the conference. In the assignment of officials for the games of a given week-end, the sum of the ratings of the four officials sent to any one school should equal that sent to any other. Such procedure has met with general approval and produced more competent officiating.

Subsidization of athletes in some form or other is showing little tendency to go into a decline. One of the best known conferences of the region began to offer athletic scholarships this year. The reasons put forth for this action were substantially those employed by other conferences adopting similar procedure. It, however, does represent a new departure for this district.

The pressure placed upon coaches for winning teams is rather definitely on the increase. This has naturally resulted in a greater effort on the part of coaches to obtain better material. All of this means more attention is paid to the athletic experience and ability of certain prospective students than should be the case.

How much of these troubles can be attributed to bowl games is open to debate. It is the writer's opinion that any conference authorizing its members to participate in such contests will find the tendency to subsidize and proselyte athletes on the increase.

For the past two years the Western basketball play-offs and the national championships sponsored by the N.C.A.A. have been successfully conducted at Kansas City, Missouri, under the direction of N.C.A.A. members. Dr. F. C. Allen of the University of Kansas was chairman of the group looking after the games in 1940, and Mr. George Edwards of the University of Missouri held similar responsibilities for 1941. The Association owes a vote of gratitude to these men for the excellent manner in which they conducted the tournaments. Among other statements which might be made is that they turned these into financial successes.

An encouraging observation to be noticed is that there appears to be little trend towards cutting down on the so-called minor sports.

SIXTH DISTRICT

IN as much as most of the athletic conferences in the Sixth District hold meetings in the second week of December, it will be impossible to make as full a report as might be made at a later date.

Nearly all of the universities, colleges, and junior colleges of this district are members of some athletic conference. During the year Texas Technological College of Lubbock, Hardin-Simmons College of Abilene, and West Texas Teachers College of Canyon were admitted to the Border Conference. Few of the smaller schools in this section are members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. The vice president recommended to the secretary, Major John L. Griffith several colleges which he thought ought to be urged to join the Association. West Texas Teachers College was the only one which applied for membership and was admitted.

Public interest in intercollegiate football and basketball was as great as, or greater than, that of last year, which was the peak year for this section. The Cotton Bowl game in Dallas on New Year's day, between Texas A. & M. College and Fordham, was played for the first time under control of the Southwest Athletic Conference. It was a great success in every way and for the first time drew a capacity crowd. Now, several weeks before the time for the 1942 game, 90 per cent of the tickets which are at the disposal of the Cotton Bowl Association have been sold. It seems probable that in the near future the seating capacity of the bowl will be greatly increased. During the present season more games than ever have drawn capacity crowds, and in some in-

stances probably twice as many tickets as were available might have been sold.

The football teams of this section have played representative schedules and have engaged in many intersectional games with teams from the East, the Southwest, the mid-West, and the Pacific Coast. For the third consecutive year the football championship of the Southwest Athletic Conference was won by Texas A. & M., although that team was defeated by the University of Texas in their great annual struggle. Several teams of this section have been given high national ranking. The basketball team of the University of Arkansas was selected for the Western play-off. The quality of play in basketball is improving, and our teams are playing more and more intersectional games. Three institutions sent representatives to the National Collegiate tennis tournament; athletes from several schools competed in the track and field championship; and the University of Texas sent teams to the swimming meet and the golf tournament.

The vice president wrote to the presidents of each conference in the Sixth District, asking them to report anything of interest. Replies were received from two, and only one had anything to report. The president of the Border Conference states that at its winter meeting the conference will consider the following proposal: "The eligibility of students for future participation in athletics in this conference after discharge from service shall not be jeopardized in any way by competition arising out of service in the armed forces of the United States." The Southwest Conference, at its spring meeting, passed the following motion: "During the present national emergency, the eligibility status of a student who enters military service shall be the same upon his return to school as at the time he enters service."

The problems of recruiting and subsidizing are not solved in this district. Conditions are far short of the standards set up in the code of the National Association. The several institutions are partly at fault for conditions, but a large part of the blame can be attached to the alumni and so-called friends of the schools, a situation difficult to correct. The coaches and athletic directors have insisted for years that it is imperative to recruit in order to compete with colleges of other sections of the country, many of them remote, which find this a fruitful field for athletic material. There seems to be more than a little truth in this claim. The rosters of football players in this section carry few names of players who live in states outside our territory, whereas the names of players from Arkansas and Texas are found in large numbers on the lists of schools in other sections. It is

no idle gossip that representatives of schools far removed systematically seek athletic material here and offer great inducements. There is one hopeful sign. The directors and the Business Managers Association of the Southwest Athletic Conference at its May meeting recognized the gravity of the situation and, after protracted discussion and consideration, took action which should greatly improve conditions among the schools of that conference.

There has been improvement in the officiating in football and basketball in the Southwest Athletic Conference since the assigning of the officials was delegated to the executive secretary of the conference. It seems that, in order to improve the officiating further, it may be necessary to give this secretary full power and not allow the coaches to submit preferential lists from which he makes his assignments.

SEVENTH DISTRICT

THE SEVENTH DISTRICT INCLUDES

WITHIN the limits of the states of Colorado, Montana, New Mexico and Wyoming, constituting the Seventh District of the N.C.A.A., collegiate athletics has progressed in a healthy spirit of friendly rivalry. The athletic conferences, namely, the Rocky Mountain Faculty, the Mountain States Intercollegiate with the Border Intercollegiate and the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate contributing, all furnish active participation in each conference individually and also in inter-conference contests. Occasionally, and perhaps more pronounced this year than usual, games in football have been scheduled with teams outside conference and district bounds, seemingly to test the relative perfection of an efficient and well-trained group of team mates with a desire to try their prowess elsewhere.

A district meeting was arranged in Denver on December 6 to discuss the best interests of the N.C.A.A., to invite other institutions to membership, and to formulate plans for the greatest good athletically of the institutions involved. The rivalry in various contests has been quite prominent, and yet it has been maintained on an amateur basis, which is held before our students as a desirable and requisite ideal. The indigent, itinerant athlete is still not entirely extinct as a *sui generis*, but finds himself relegated to the rear more than ever, leaving to the bona fide student his rightful opportunity to engage in healthful sport under the colors of his chosen institution.

The sports of football, baseball, wrestling, fencing, swimming, ice hockey, golf, skiing, etc., have their enthusiastic

adherents from far and wide. Skiing, for example, calls to many to try the snowy slopes of the Rockies in winter time, and numerous good courses have been provided where all, collegiate and others, may try their skill in this healthy exercise. A common sight is an automobile, with skins aboard, filled with youngsters off for a mountain course and a day of zest and highland zephyrs. After all, the main purpose of collegiate athletics is to cultivate healthy bodies and active minds in order that our country may be possessed of the highest type of citizenship.

Some attempt has been made to eliminate the intensive rivalry marked by the final recognition at the end of the season of designated championships, but, somehow or other, the results have been poor, due, perhaps, to enthusiastic attendants to whom the naming of a championship in any sport is a sweet morsel, the taste of which must not be foregone for any reason whatever. And yet, the contestants themselves realize that, in a long range of years, most scores even up under the law of averages and a temporary outstanding success merges sooner or later into a dead level of give and take, and that the good of a sport is the healthy reaction therefrom.

EIGHTH DISTRICT

DESPITE the national emergency, the past year has been a fairly normal one in the athletic affairs of the colleges and universities in the Eighth District. How long this may continue to be true naturally depends on the course of international affairs during the coming months. Meanwhile, one cannot help wondering whether the athletic program, more or less typical of the institutions in the area, particularly in the larger universities, has been sound and well-balanced.

The defense program has shown the important role of competitive athletics as a builder of morale, sportsmanship, and physical fitness. In fact, a national athletic program on a much larger scale than at present seems needed. For the colleges that means the responsibility of drawing into the collegiate sports program just as many students as can possibly be persuaded to participate; of providing full opportunities for the physically vigorous but only moderately proficient many, as well as for the outstanding few; of introducing better proportion into the distribution of budget, coaching time, facilities and equipment. Both intramural and extramural athletics could certainly, in most cases, be con-

siderably extended. In that way, a far greater percentage of students than at present could be brought to take an active part in competitive sports.

As yet few institutions in the district appear to have faced this problem and all its implications squarely. Consequently, the present athletic program continues, in varying degrees, to be notably top-heavy—much like a pyramid standing on its apex rather than on its base. The director of intercollegiate athletics and the head football coach are the key figures; the director of the intramural program often remains an obscure individual, hardly better known than the vice president in *Of Three I Sing*. While many of our students are passing into the various armed forces, many of them as officers, too small a proportion have had any extensive opportunity to participate in athletics. By comparison, such supposedly effete and aristocratic institutions as Oxford and Cambridge have long given their students a far greater opportunity to take part extensively in sports of all kinds. In the far West, as well as elsewhere, colleges and universities might perhaps afford to experiment with a program which, if it resulted in fewer rooters and more participants, might well prove, on examination, to be not only more democratic, but also more true to the national interest.

So far as the welfare of intercollegiate athletics is a part of this national interest, the Eighth District has continued to make an important contribution. Evidence is accumulating to show that the bold attempt of the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference to come to grips with the problems of subsidization, recruiting, and the like, is meeting with at least some measure of success. The evidence may as yet be far from conclusive, and some of the ground gained during the past year may be hard to hold, but, in any case, the fight is on. Substantial progress has been made in the application of the basic principle that the athlete and the non-athlete shall, so far as is possible, be treated alike. The resultant morale among athletes who earn their way exactly like other self-supporting students, and who expect no special favors, is high. Although many problems remain, some of the worst abuses connected with the organized and highly competitive recruiting of athletes have been eliminated. Thus much that may prove of importance is being accomplished. In all respects, the experiment being carried on by the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference remains, after two years, the most significant feature of intercollegiate athletics in the Eighth District of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

REPORTS OF RULES COMMITTEES

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

THE Association Football Rules Committee held a meeting in Philadelphia last April at which minor changes in the application of the playing rules were adopted. These changes have had the effect of clarifying the rules and of making them more easily understood.

The change in the publisher of the official *Guide* seems to have been effected with advantages and will, it is believed, result in a greater circulation of the *Guide* and increase in healthy interest in the game.

Further clarification of the rules for playing the game is a subject to which the committee is giving careful attention.

DOUGLAS STEWART,
Chairman.

BASKETBALL

SEVERAL replacements were made the past season in the N.C.A.A. Basketball Rules Committee. The committee met with other groups of the National Basketball Rules Committee in Kansas City.

The committee was in charge again of the championship tournaments. All three tournaments were excellently conducted. Special credit and praise should go to H. G. Olsen of the State University of Iowa for his assistance in the tournaments, to Harry A. Stuhldreher, athletic director at the University of Wisconsin, who had charge of the Eastern play-off at Madison, Wisconsin, and to George A. Edwards, head basketball coach at the University of Missouri, director of both the Western play-off and final game. The committee went on record as favoring New Orleans for the Eastern play-off for 1942 and Kansas City for the Western play-off and final game. H. G. Olsen was again elected director general of the N.C.A.A. tournaments.

The financial report of the 1941 tournaments will be printed in the *Proceedings*.

J. W. ST. CLAIR,
Chairman.

MEETING

MEETING in annual session at Pennsylvania State College from March 26 to March 30, 1941, the Boxing Rules Committee made only one major change in the rules. This change pertained to the eligibility of members of the armed forces of the United States. All other rules changes were of a minor nature, leading to clarification of existing rules.

The 1941 National Tournament, held at Pennsylvania State College, under the management of Dr. Carl P. Schott, again proved to be successful. The financial report of the tournament will be published in the *Proceedings*.

The committee recommended to the Executive Committee that Louisiana State University be awarded the tournament for 1942. This recommendation was approved and the dates set for March 26, 27, 28, 1942 at Baton Rouge.

The next regular meeting of the committee will be held at the time of the tournament at Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

The following members were present at the last regular meeting: Dr. W. J. Bleckwenn, University of Wisconsin; George Little, Rutgers University; Major E. J. McGaw, U. S. Military Academy; Dr. C. P. Schott, Pennsylvania State College; T. M. Carruthers, University of Virginia; L. F. Toomey, California Aggies (Chairman).

Some members of the committee have been appointed to the boxing committee of the Pan-American games for 1942. The extent of participation of college students in these games will be discussed fully by our N.C.A.A. committee at their next meeting.

L. F. TOOMEY,
Chairman.

FENCING

AS the result of the offer of Ohio State University to provide facilities for conducting the championships and as a result of the findings of a survey on fencing activities among member colleges as conducted by the Fencing Rules Committee, the Executive Committee approved the First N.C.A.A. Fencing Championships scheduled at Ohio State University on March 29, 1941. The championships consisted of individual events in men's foil, epee and sabre.

The Fencing Rules Committee appointed a bout committee to run the events. This committee consisted of Professor Royall Snow, Ohio State, Chairman; Lucien Morris, Case School; Dr. Scott Breckinridge, Kentucky; Dr. Frank Riebel, Ohio State. The action of this committee prior to the meet and the excellency of its work during the competitions are

clearly indicated by the success of the meet. It reported that the outlined schedule of events was adhered to very closely, the only difficulty being sufficient directors for the number of bouts. No friction among competing colleges developed over the interpretation of the rules. The committee recommended that the championships be held again next year. It is understood that Cleveland (Case and Western Reserve jointly) will ask permission to hold them on March 28, 1942. Several additional colleges have pledged entries for next year. If no conflict with the I.C.F.A. and the E.I.F.C. in the East exists, a greatly increased list of entries will result.

The tournament in its first year has nearly reached the maximum size which it is possible to handle comfortably. Reports of a need for a larger arena must be considered very soon. The Fencing Rules Committee hopes to make a recommendation on this matter during the summer.

Nineteen colleges and universities were represented. Out of originally twenty-eight entries, seven were dropped and two scratched. The results were as follows:

Foil:	1. Edward McNamara, Yale University	2. Howard Baker, Washington University
Epee:	1. Warren Malik, University of Illinois	2. M. J. ... University of Wisconsin
Sabre:	1. C. H. Baker, University of California	2. P. H. ... University of Wisconsin

Yale University defeated Northwestern University in the final bout and it was awarded the championship trophy. The results of the individual bouts in all positions are as follows: ... of bouts. If, in the future, the N.C.A.A. Fencing Championships, it is expected that the trophy will be awarded to the permanent trophy of the N.C.A.A. Fencing Championships. This year, Northwestern University, on the basis of the series tabulated below:

Northeastern	20 1/2	Washington	10
Illinois	27	Wisconsin	10
Washington (St. Louis)	26 1/2	Notre Dame	9
Yale	26	Yale	9
Rutgers	26	Ohio University	8
Ohio State	20	Case School	4
Chicago	17	Washington University	1
Michigan State	16	(Seattle)	0
Kentucky	11 1/2		
Case	10 1/2		

The bout committee reported that some sixty articles appeared in Ohio papers and that United Press and Associated Press reporters were present.

The Fencing Rules Committee wishes to acknowledge with many thanks the effort and expense assumed by the athletic

authorities of Ohio State University without which the meet could not have been successful. A considerable number of services were contributed by the staff at Ohio State and the expense of the medals was assumed by that university.

Appreciation for its efforts is hereby extended to the bout committee which not only handled a considerable amount of detail work in preparation for the meet but also conducted the meet in a very successful manner.

The donation of a permanent trophy by Yale University is hereby gratefully acknowledged.

Finally, the rules committee wishes to express its appreciation to the many individuals who gave their time and effort assisting in the conduct of the meet.

JOHN R. HUFFMAN,
Chairman.

FOOTBALL

THE season of 1941 produced the most exciting and colorful football ever seen on college gridirons. The public interest in the game was greater than ever before, if we may judge by the throngs who attended the games. Perhaps football provided a necessary safety valve to reduce the nervous pressure which the war has induced. If so, the public got something more important from football than mere enjoyment. Be that as it may, there can be no doubt about growth in popularity of this game created by the American colleges.

Your rules committee takes no credit for the game's popularity. All we do is to sift out from the great mass of suggestions those which seem to have merit and try to fit them into rules in a way which will not disturb the balance of the game. Sometimes we are obliged to take a chance in our efforts to make the game safer for the players. We took such a chance with the so-called liberal substitution rule which we incorporated into the game this past season. To have this change given a fair trial it was necessary for the coaches to give their full cooperation. This cooperation was given and your committee is properly appreciative. It is one more instance showing the high caliber of the men who teach football in our colleges.

This particular change seems to be the best rule your committee has adopted in recent years. In spite of the fears expressed that it would lengthen the game, it appears from evidence from all parts of the country that the elapsed time for games played during the past fall was less than in any previous season. The change has made the game more color-

ful by enabling the coach to keep his team geared to its highest speed at all times. It has resulted in more players on the squad getting into the games and this is an excellent thing. These are incidental, however excellent, by-products. The real result sought was the lessening of injuries and the evidence indicates this result has been obtained.

Other changes made last year seem to have worked out satisfactorily. Three footballs were used in a number of games played on muddy fields and this innovation improved the play without lengthening the game. The rule governing substitutions during the last two minutes of either half was not well understood and, in consequence, not properly administered. The consensus, however, is that it greatly decreased the number of substitutions during the final minutes of the game.

The new rule permitting, under certain conditions, a handed forward pass behind the line of scrimmage had little effect on the game except to relieve the officials from the almost impossible task of determining whether a handed pass was forward or backward. It is probable that more use will be made of this privilege as coaches come to see its advantages.

The penalty of a touchback for the kicking team touching illegally a ball kicked from scrimmage inside their opponent's 10-yard line removed from the game the possibility of profiting greatly by the commission of a foul. The game was in no way hurt by this change which was merely reverting to a rule, which had withstood the drastic rules changes from 1895 to 1912, only to be scrapped in the twenties for the rather feeble reason that it was hard for the players to tell whether or not they were inside the 10-yard line.

The elimination of a touchback when a fourth-down forward pass becomes incomplete on or behind the opponent's goal line was a highly popular change. It not only strengthened the offense in the zone where advancing the ball is most difficult, but it also eliminated intentional grounding, in or beyond, the opponent's end zone.

Suggestions as to changes have been few and, on the whole, the game seems to be better understood and better liked than ever before. We can, at least, hope for a reasonable amount of stability for some years to come. The only likelihood of drastic changes being necessary would be, if the N.C.A.A. and the High School Federation rules bodies attempted to bring these two sets of rules into conformity. That would necessitate a certain amount of give and take and would, of course, require changes in both sets of rules.

There would probably be a few differences in the final draft of the two sets of rules, but these might be noted so that anyone possessing a rule book published by either body could tell at a glance what these differences were. It is to be hoped that some effort may be made to bring into existence a common set of rules.

The preliminary report of Dr. Floyd Eastwood showed no fatalities from football in the colleges. At the time of the writing of this report no final figures have been received from him. Reports from numerous colleges indicate that the number of injuries generally has been less than usual.

The officiating of the game continues to improve. Most of our college games are handled by officials appointed by a commissioner. Almost every section of the country and all important conferences have such commissioners. In consequence, the mechanics of officiating and rules interpretations are becoming uniform in all parts of the country. Your committee coöperates closely with these commissioners and endeavors by correspondence between the chairman and the district members to keep the interpretations from varying so that the game may be played under the same rulings in all parts of the country.

In closing it should be noted that the coöperation of the American Football Coaches Association with your committee reached a new high this fall. It has always been good, but this year, to quote the Pennsylvania Dutchman, "It was better as good." All the efforts of your Football Rules Committee and the exertions of the officials would be of little avail, if the coaches did not teach their boys to play the game according to the printed rules of football and the unprinted rules of sportsmanship. Individually almost every college coach does this very thing and collectively the Coaches Association puts the good of the game first. Of course this is as it should be, but there are many, many things in this world of ours that are not as they should be.

W. R. OKESON,
Chairman.

GYMNASTICS

THE Fourth Annual N.C.A.A. Gymnastic Meet was held at the University of Chicago April 12, 1911. Due to the illness of our past chairman, Mr. D. L. Hoffer, the meet was conducted by Mr. T. N. Metcalf, director of athletics at the University of Chicago and his assistants, Mr. Beyer and Mr. Parker. These men conducted the meet with efficiency and satisfaction to all concerned.

Only four teams attended the meet, but in quality of performance it was of national caliber and the places were keenly contested by the best gymnasts of the country. Due to complication of school schedules and the date of the meet, California entries could not attend as arranged.

Team Scores

	Points		Points
1st—Illinois	131.5	3rd—Cobh, Illinois	115.5
2nd—Minnesota	122.5	4th—Temple	115.5

All-Around Scores

	Points		Points
1st—St. Louis College	2766.62	5th—Loken, Minnesota	2750.33
2nd—Cobh, Illinois	2766.62	6th—Danzer, Temple	2703.6
3rd—L. Finn, Illinois	2766.62	7th—Foot, Temple	2703.6
4th—P. Finn, Illinois	2766.62		

Individual Championships

Free Exercise	E. Danzer	Temple	271. points
Rope Climb	C. Shanken	Chicago	271. points
Horizontal Bar	N. Loken	Minn.	535.5 points
Rings	D. Daly	Minn.	535.5 points
Side Horse	C. Cobb	Illinois	555. points
Parallel Bars	C. Cobb	Illinois	555. points
Long Horse	E. Danzer	Illinois	574. points
Tumbling	T. Adkins	Illinois	574. points

The meet was very popular and was attended by an enthusiastic crowd. We are looking forward to the 1912 season with the hope of increasing our attendance and with the possibility of holding the national meet in the East this year. The tentative date has been set for March 28, 1912, and the place, United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland.

The new chairman and his associates on the rules committee are working on standardizing the rules to suit every district and its competition.

MAXIMILIAN W. YOUNGER,
Chairman.

ICE HOCKEY

AT the University Club in Boston, April 25 and 26 the Ice Hockey Committee held its annual meeting. Harmon, Keller, Neidlinger, Prettyman, Zitman, Vaughan, Hodder, and Tirrell were present. Coaches and officials met with the committee Friday evening for a general discussion of the game.

There were fewer recommendations for consideration than in several years, as the game seems to be fairly stable.

Therefore, no major changes were made, but some minor ones were adopted and phrases were changed or added for clarification.

The new *Guide*, published for the first time by the A. S. Barnes and Company, has been very favorably received. More general information will, no doubt, be incorporated another year. Suggestions about improving the *Guide* and recommendations on rules should be made to the secretary, Louis F. Keller, University of Minnesota.

A. I. PRETTYMAN,
Chairman.

LACROSSE

FOR the second year, lacrosse was played under rules that had undergone no major change and it can be forecast safely that no great changes will be made for the next few years. Under the present code the game seems to be most satisfactory from the standpoint of player, coach and spectator.

Lacrosse in the colleges is having a healthy growth in the second and third districts, particularly, and in the first district it has been adopted by many secondary schools.

The Wilson Wingate Memorial trophy, indicative of the outstanding college lacrosse team, was awarded to Johns Hopkins University, undefeated in a twelve-game schedule.

Climaxing the college season, an all-star game was played at Baltimore in June. The teams competing were selected by a committee of coaches, one representing the South, one the North. The Southern team succeeded in winning in the last minute of play by the score of seven to six.

This annual game has become a fixture and is doing much to stimulate the sport throughout the Eastern United States.

HARRY J. ROCKAFELLER,
Chairman.

SWIMMING

SWIMMING in schools and colleges continues to develop, not normally, but with giant-like strides. A checking of the performances by swimmers would show on a comparative basis that those turned in by school and college boys in the last year easily overshadow any performances for the same distances anywhere else in the world. Our relationships with other sports-governing bodies continue along lines of mutual trust and cooperation and I believe that the sport is in an extremely healthy and progressive condition.

The committee wishes to extend its sincere thanks to the national body for its generosity in providing a permanent trophy for the National Collegiate swimming championships. A beautiful, sterling cup of outstanding artistic design will be a trophy representative of the highest honors in swimming, nationally and competitively. The University of Michigan will be the first team to have its name inscribed on the trophy.

Chairman John Miller of the Publications Committee again compiled and edited a splendid swimming guide for 1942, containing the news of school and college swimming from all conferences and associations throughout the United States; a splendid educational section in which articles were contributed by many of our outstanding young swimmers who have just graduated from our colleges and last, but not least, our rules with the latest additions.

The Eighteenth Annual National Collegiate Athletic Association Swimming Championships were held at Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan, March 28-29, 1941. Last year's meet set an all-time high of thirty-six colleges and universities represented, with 173 different individuals competing. We are very happy to report continued growth. This year's entry of 180 different individuals from forty-two colleges sets another all-time high. This, coupled with the advantage of the new pool and the outstanding equipment at Michigan State, made it without doubt as outstanding a meet as the N.C.A.A. has ever sponsored.

Colleges Entered

Amherst	Iowa	Northwestern	Syracuse
Boston	Iowa State	Occidental	Tennessee
Brown	Kansas State	Ohio State	U. of C.
Carleton	Kenton	Pennsylvania State	U. of N. C.
Chicago	Mass. State	Pittsburgh	U. of Pa.
Dartmouth	Michigan	Princeton	Vanderbilt
DePauw	Michigan State	Purdue	Wake Forest
Florida	Minnesota	Rutgers	Wayne
Georgia Tech.	North Carolina	Stanford	Williams
Illinois	N. Carolina State		Yale
Indiana			

Individual Entries

1500 meters free style	17	110 yards free style	20
50 yards free style	33	1 meter (low board) dive	17
100 yards free style	27	3 meter (high board) dive	17
220 yards free style	17	400 yards free style	
200 yards breast stroke	24	relay teams	12
150 yards back stroke	18	300 yards medley relay teams	16

Although there were no National Collegiate records broken, the competition was outstanding in that the times were

near record in every instance. Charles Barker equaled the 50-yard meet record in 23 seconds. Although Michigan and Yale outdistanced their rivals generally, there were more colleges represented in the scoring than ever before. Last year thirteen colleges were represented in the scoring list. This year there were sixteen.

Team Scores

Michigan	61	Massachusetts State	3
Yale	58	Williams	3
Wayne	29	Edison	2
Ohio State	19	Chicago	2
Missouri	10	Springfield	2
Princeton	10	Villanova	2
Lake	6	Dartmouth	1
Occidental	5	Stanford	1

Total receipts of the meet were \$1,510.42; total expenditures \$720.70; leaving net receipts of \$789.82, of which 10 per cent, or \$78.98 was allocated to the general fund and \$710.84 was prorated among the colleges competing in the meet.

As is customary, meetings of the various bodies were held at every possible interval during the three-day session. The Rules Committee met for its annual deliberations; the college and interscholastic coaches held their annual meetings; and the N.C.A.A. sub-committee on diving had a meeting. There was a full attendance at the Saturday noon luncheon given by the Michigan State Athletic Association, friends and officials of the college proving themselves generous hosts. It was a successful and outstanding meet in every respect, so gratifying to all present that a vote of thanks was extended to Ralph Young, director of athletics, and R. B. Daubert, swimming coach, the two individuals chiefly responsible for the fine conduct of the meet and the generous hospitality extended.

Individual Champions

Event	Time
50 yards free style.....	Barker, Michigan23.0
100 yards free style.....	Prer, Wayne52.1
220 yards free style.....	Johnson, Yale2:12.5
440 yards free style.....	Welsh, Michigan4:51.4
150 yards back stroke.....	Heydt, Michigan1:37.7
200 yards breast stroke.....	Skinner, Michigan2:25.9
400 yards free style relay.....	Yale (Johnson, Kelly, Pope, Burt)3:11.3
300 yards medley relay.....	Michigan (Heydt, Skinner, Morris)2:58.0
1500 meters.....	Chouteau, Yale19:43.1
1 meter (low board) dive.....	Clark, Ohio State.....144.9 pts.
8 meter (high board) dive.....	Clark, Ohio State.....165.4 pts.

R. J. H. KIPHUTH,
Chairman.

TRACK AND FIELD

THE Twentieth Annual N.C.A.A. Track and Field Championships were held at the Stanford Stadium at Palo Alto, California, on June 20 and 21, 1941. These games were in charge of Al Masters, general manager of athletics at Stanford University, assisted by the games committee, which consisted of Willis O. Hunter, University of Southern California, Kenneth Priestly, University of California, and K. L. Wilson, Northwestern University.

The meet did not draw as big a field of competition as it had in years past. Nearly two hundred athletes from eighty-one schools participated. I feel that the small entry list was probably due to the fact that this was the first year we did not invite, and guarantee the expenses of, the men who had made the best performances in track and field athletics in earlier meets. In two field events, there were only twelve entries, and the list was scratched to ten competitors in each event.

Despite this rather small entry list, I feel that most of the good college track and field men were there. We missed possibly six men from the Eastern and Southeastern sections of the United States who might possibly have made points, if we may judge from their previous performances. It is interesting to note, however, that not a single one of these men, who did not come to the N.C.A.A. meet placed in the National A.A.U. Championships, which were held in Philadelphia the week following. Other reasons for the small entry list may be attributed to some seniors entering the service, and to others getting good jobs immediately after graduation.

The meet was well run and managed very capably by Al Masters and his assistants. The officials were quite competent, and the meet was run off exactly on scheduled time. The events were featured by several great performances. The world's record throw of Archie Harris in the discus of 174 feet 8¾ inches bettered the world's record of 171 feet 2½ inches set by Willi Schroeder in Germany in 1935. Another existing world's record was bettered by Lester Steers of Oregon, whose winning jump of 6 feet 10¾ inches bettered the record of 6 feet 9¾ inches set by David Albritton and Cornelius Johnson in 1937.

The featured performance was probably the quarter-mile, which was won by Hubert Kerns in 46.6 from the most brilliant group of quarter-milers that ever competed for N.C.A.A. championships.

Thirty-eight universities and colleges registered in the point column with the University of Southern California get-

ting a total of 81½ points to win. The University of Indiana finished in second place with 50 points.

The individuals who scored points in the competition received 85.4 per cent of their traveling expenses, and a total of \$5,423.82 was disbursed.

The N.C.A.A. Track and Field Rules Committee met in session during June 19, 20 and 21. The members who were in attendance, and the districts they represented were as follows: K. L. Wilson, Chairman; C. S. Werner, Second District; Wilbur Hutwell, Third District; E. C. Hayes, Fourth District; G. L. Duke, Fifth District; James Rollins, Sixth District; Joe E. Irish, Seventh District; Grant Swan, Eighth District; E. A. Thomas, National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations.

The following items of business were discussed by the committee:

1. The question of increasing the width of the take-off board in the broad jump was discussed. It was decided to make no change in the present rule but to insert the following note under Rule 31. Note: The National Federation of State High School Associations will accept records made off a wider take-off board, maximum width not to exceed 24 inches.

2. Mr. E. A. Thomas, representing the National Federation of State High School Associations, requested permission of the N.C.A.A. to publish the track and field rules for distribution to the various state high school athletic associations. He stated that the high school federation would make a wide distribution of these and they would get into the hands of many of the coaches who would not buy N.C.A.A. track and field rules books.

The rules committee went on record in favor of this request and recommended to the Executive Committee of the N.C.A.A. that such permission be granted, if it can be done without violating the terms of the contract with the publishing company.

3. Section 5 of Rule 37, regarding the alternating of lanes in relay races was discussed. The committee was of the opinion that the present rule provides for the best and fairest method. No change.

4. The question of allowing a substitute for an injured member of a relay team was discussed at length. The difficulty of administering such a rule seemed to be the main objection. It was suggested that members of the committee contact coaches and relay managements concerning their

attitude to this proposed change and to reopen this question for consideration next year.

Action was taken with regard to the Honor Roll of previous years. This was replaced by an all-American College Track and Field Team, composed of three men selected for each event. The committee felt that this would give more definite recognition to the outstanding college competitors, and in the years to come might secure much publicity and recognition to track and field athletics. The team for 1941 was selected by the committee. As each member had been requested to bring the best marks of the athletes in his district, the committee was well prepared to make the selection. This was done after the meet when the committee had full opportunity to judge some of the final performances of the men. The following men were selected for the First National Collegiate all-American College Track and Field Team:

100-Yard Dash
Norwood Ewell.....Penn State
Billy Brown.....Louisiana State
Carlton Terry.....U. of Texas

220-Yard Dash
Norwood Ewell.....Penn State
Billy Brown.....Louisiana State
Cliff Bourland.....U. So. Calif

440-Yard Run
Grover Klemmer.....U. of Calif
Hubert Kerns.....U. So. Calif
Harold Bogrow.....New York U.

880-Yard Run
Campbell Kane.....U. of Indiana
Warren Breidenbach.....U. of Mich
Clarence Barnes.....U. of Calif

One-Mile Run
Leslie MacMitchell.....New York U.
Campbell Kane.....U. of Indiana
LeRoy Wood.....U. So. Calif

Two-Mile Run
Fred Wilt.....U. of Indiana
Gilbert Dodds.....Ashland College
Robert Madrid.....Fresno State Col

120-Yard High Hurdles
Robert Wright.....Ohio State U.
For Over.....Howard U.
John Saunders.....Miami U.

400-Yard Low Hurdles
Robert Wright.....Ohio State U.
Roy Cochran.....U. of Indiana
Garlon Learned.....U. of Colorado

Shot Put
Alfred Blozis.....Georgetown U.
Archie Harris.....U. of Indiana
Carl Merritt.....U. So. Calif

Discus Throw
Archie Harris.....U. of Indiana
Alfred Blozis.....Georgetown U.
Jack Hughes.....U. of Texas

Javelin Throw
Robert Peoples.....U. So. Calif.
Martin Biles.....U. of California
Cadet White.....U.S. Military Acad.

Hammer Throw
M. J. Flaherty.....U. New Hampshire
Norman Wilcox.....R. I. State Col.
Vernon.....U. of U.

Pole Vault
Gunn Smith.....U. of California
William Schaeffer.....U. So. Calif.
Harold Hunt.....U. of Nebraska

High Jump
Leslie MacMitchell.....New York U.
John Wilson.....U. So. Calif.
Keith O'Rourke.....U. Notre Dame

Broad Jump
Billy Brown.....Louisiana State
Norwood Ewell.....Penn State
Donald Blount.....Dartmouth Col.

4x100-Yard Relay
University of California
R. I. State Col.
University Southern California

4x200-Yard Relay
Smith, Upton, Bourland, Kerns
University of Michigan
Thomson, Breidenbach,
1 for 1st place

The committee suggested that the next National Collegiate Track and Field Championships be held somewhere in the middle West, either in the city of Chicago or at the University of Nebraska at Lincoln.

K. L. WILSON,
Chairman.

WRESTLING

THE Fourteenth Annual N.C.A.A. Wrestling Tournament, held March 21 and 22 at Lehigh University, was generally conceded to be the most successful one ever conducted by the Association. The meet was the second largest ever held both in institutional and individual representation.

Geographical Distribution of Entries

Region	Number of Institutions	Number of Individuals
New England	3	7
Eastern (excluding New England)	12	46
South	3	8
Southwest (Oklahoma)	1	8
Mid-West	15	40
Rocky Mountain	3	7
Far West	1	2
Total	38	127

The modified Bagnell-Wilde system of eliminations for tournament competition, as adopted in the 1941 rules, was employed and clearly demonstrated its superiority.

This system eliminates much of the long drawn-out consolation bout wrestling which followed each championship match, decreases the number of matches which each man must wrestle in any single session of the meet, and decreases slightly the total number of contests. Its success in large meets depends upon a most careful and accurate seeding of from four to six of the outstanding wrestlers in each division.

Oklahoma A & M with a well-balanced squad which placed in seven of the eight weight classes, again won the team championship. It is significant to note in the team tabulations that 24 of the 38 institutions represented scored points and that the 32 individual places in the tournament were distributed among 18 different institutions. A general improvement in wrestling technique was evidenced by the fact that 50 of the 154 points scored in the meet were made by falls.

An all-day wrestling clinic was held on the day preceding the tournament, for the interpretation of present rules and a discussion of proposed rules changes. About seventy coaches, officials and committee members were in attendance.

Table of Team Points

Place	Team	Fall Pts.	Pts. Total	Place	Team	Fall Pts.	Pts. Total
1	Oklahoma A & M	6	42	13	Lehigh	1	2
2	Michigan State	5	18	14	Lehigh	1	2
3	Minnesota	4	7	15	Lehigh	1	2
4	Yale	3	5	16	Lafayette	1	2
5	Appalachian State Teachers	2	5	17	Michigan	0	2
6	Wisconsin	2	5	18	Temple	1	2
7	Kent State	3	4	19	Idaho	1	2
8	Pennsylvania	0	6	20	Ohio State	2	0
9	Kansas State	2	4	21	Rutgers	1	0
10	Iowa State Teachers	1	4	22	Wyoming	1	0
11	Iowa	2	2				
12	Franklin & Marshall	3	2				

Summary of Individual Place Winners

Division	Champion	Second	Third	Fourth
121 lbs.	M. Jennings (Mich. State)	M. (Okla. A & M)	Stearman	Parks (Appalachian)
128 lbs.	B. Jennings (Mich. State)	Slepecky (Kent State)	Julius	(Okla. A & M)
136 lbs.	Whitehurst (Okla. A & M)	Maxwell (Mich. State)	Castles	(Iowa)
145 lbs.	A. (Okla. A & M)	Hassman (Iowa State)	(F & M)	(Yale)
155 lbs.	A. (Okla. A & M)	Porter (Kans. St.)	(Illinois)	(Temple)
165 lbs.	S. (Okla. A & M)	Roberts (Wisconsin)	Hilton	(Iowa State)
175 lbs.	D. Battista (Okla. A & M)	Crawford (Appalachian)	Gallo	Hager (Wisconsin)
Heavy-weight	(Minnesota)	Pickett (Yale)	Arms (Okla. A & M)	(Lafayette)

The gate receipts of the meet were good, although they did not equal the receipts of the two previous meets at Lehigh University in 1933 and 1935, or the meet at Franklin & Marshall College in 1939. Two reasons have been offered for this decrease in spectator interest at Lehigh: First, the 1940 Lehigh team was far below its usual excellent standards, and therefore the usual local interest was lacking; Second, the Bethlehem wrestling fans and the Lehigh wrestling coaching staff were opposed to the new point system adopted by the rules committee, as they believed that this change in the rules made the matches much less interesting to the spectators. The detailed financial report will appear in the *Proceedings*.

The Wrestling Coaches Association had four 16mm.—films (400 feet) of the more interesting parts of the com-

petition taken. The expense of these films was borne equally by the teams participating in the meet.

The Wrestling Rules Committee held its annual meeting in connection with the annual tournament. Two evening sessions and numerous other short sessions during breaks in the program were held. A number of rather minor changes were made in the college rules. Important changes involving changes in weight classes and in length and method of conducting matches were made in the high school wrestling rules.

The Wrestling Coaches Association held its annual meeting in connection with the National Collegiate Wrestling Tournament. After a lengthy discussion of numerous proposed changes in the wrestling rules, definite recommendations regarding such changes were made to the Wrestling Rules Committee. The association's award to the outstanding wrestler in the annual tournament was won by Alfred Whitehurst of Oklahoma A & M. The trophy for the most spectacular style of wrestling shown in the annual meet was awarded to Albert Schumacher of Franklin & Marshall College. The following new officers were elected: President, James Reed, Princeton; Vice-President, Clifford Keen, University of Michigan; and Secretary-Treasurer, (reelected) W. Austin Bishop, University of Pennsylvania.

The change in publishers of the annual *Guide* has brought about a number of changes in the form, appearance, and convenience of the *Guide*. Some of these changes are a distinct improvement over past editions and other changes, the opposite. The addition of a number of short, informative and instructive articles on various phases of wrestling, and the including of the 1942 dual-meet wrestling schedules—so far as they have been available—have been a very distinct improvement. On the other hand, the order of contents which corresponds to the order in all other National Collegiate *Guides* is, in the opinion of the writer, decidedly less desirable than the old form. The cuts are much less distinct than in previous editions, but this is undoubtedly no fault of the publishers but due to the inability of the publisher to secure the same grade of paper as used heretofore. The marked decrease in the number of cuts and the late publication will result in decreased sales of the *Guide*. In comparing the new *Guide* with previous editions, we should remember that the new publishers have had many obstacles to overcome which previous publishers have never had.

R. G. CLAPP,
Chairman.

REPORTS OF OTHER COMMITTEES

TENNIS

It will be recalled that, during the latter part of 1937, discussions were held between the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the United States Lawn Tennis Association, with the result that a plan of operation was ratified, whereby the national intercollegiate championships were to be conducted jointly by the two associations for a period of three years, beginning with the season of 1938. Thereafter, they were to be conducted solely by the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

Two important changes inaugurated by these new arrangements were, first, the introduction of qualifying tournaments in each of the eight districts of the N.C.A.A. as contrasted with one open championship, and, second, the decision to play the final event on clay courts rather than on grass courts.

The experience of the past four years indicates that, while the recommended changes were beneficial, certain modifications should be made and as a guide, your committee several months ago sent a questionnaire to the athletic directors and tennis coaches of all of the sixty-six colleges and universities which had entered representatives in the qualifying tournaments during the past four years. Based upon these replies and upon the experience during the past four years, your committee is now prepared to recommend the following changes in procedure.

Tournaments: That the qualifying tournaments be eliminated except in the district in which the final event is held. In that district a qualifying tournament, open to representatives of the colleges within that district, should be held at a time and place determined by the local committee, sufficiently in advance of the final event to determine the qualifiers properly.

That each member college in the home district be permitted to enter six representatives in singles and three teams in doubles in the qualifying tournament.

That the number to be qualified from the home district should be determined each year by the national committee, because this number should properly vary depending upon the district in question.

That each member college, in any district other than the home district, be permitted to enter four representatives in singles and two teams in doubles in the final event.

In naming the qualifiers from the home district, the local committee should not name more than four representatives in the singles and not more than two teams in the doubles from any one college.

That the qualifiers in the singles be permitted to play in singles only and the qualifiers in doubles be permitted to play in doubles only.

It is suggested that no qualifying rounds be held in 1942, due to war conditions.

Surface: It is recommended that the surface for the final event be clay.

Date: That the final event be held in the same corresponding week of each year, namely, the third week in June and that the 1942 event be held during the week beginning Monday, June 22.

Place: That the national committee recommend to the annual meeting of the N.C.A.A. the location of the final event for the subsequent year. (Tulane University recommended for 1942.)

Organization: That the Committee on Committees appoint at its annual meeting a national committee for the following year composed of five individuals, preferably to be apportioned as follows, two athletic directors, two tennis coaches and one additional member.

That the N.C.A.A., national committee appoint a district committee of three or five members from the district in which the final event and qualifying tournament will be held. This local committee shall be charged with the responsibility of managing the qualifying tournament, and, in collaboration with the national committee, shall be charged with the responsibility of managing the final event. All matters such as selection of referees, scheduling of matches, determination of kind of ball and number of games after which new balls will be used, etc., will be determined by these committees.

That the N.C.A.A. sponsor the formation of a Tennis Coaches Association.

The 1941 Championships

The 1941 championships held during the week beginning June 23, at the Merion Cricket Club were very successful. The semifinalists in singles were Joseph R. Hunt, United States Naval Academy; Joseph Davis, Vanderbilt; Ted Olewine, University of Southern California and William Can-

ning, University of California. The finalists were Hunt and Olewine and the winner was Hunt. The semifinalists in doubles were Dee and Wade, Stanford; Olewine and Mattmann, University of Southern California; Reedy and Toley, University of Southern California; Hippenstiel and Canning, University of California. The finalists were Olewine and Mattmann, Hippenstiel and Canning. The winners were Olewine and Mattmann.

Financially the championships were successful, resulting in a net profit of \$386.20, which, by prior agreement, has been divided equally between the Merion Cricket Club and the National Collegiate Athletic Association. A detailed financial statement will be published in the *Proceedings*.

Since the inauguration of intercollegiate championships in 1888, three trophies have been awarded by the United States Lawn Tennis Association to the colleges which have amassed a total of eighteen points. During 1941 the trophy then in existence was presented by the U.S.L.T.A. to the N.C.A.A. This was retired from competition at the conclusion of the 1941 championships, the University of Southern California having a total of twenty-one points. Your committee makes the suggestion that the N.C.A.A. put into competition a similar trophy. The point system follows:

To the college whose representative wins the singles.....	3 points
To the college whose representative is runner-up.....	2 points
To the colleges whose representatives are defeated in the semifinals.....	1 point each
To the college whose doubles team is the winner.....	3 points
To the college whose doubles team is runner-up.....	2 points
To the colleges whose doubles teams are defeated in the semifinals.....	1 point each
To retire the trophy permanently, it is necessary to secure 18 points.	

Your committee records with sorrow the death of Joseph W. Wear in June 1941, a member of your committee in 1941. Mr. Wear as chairman of the U.S.L.T.A. committee from 1938 to 1940 was largely responsible for the fine cooperation which the N.C.A.A. received from that body.

In as much as your committee is now recommending that the 1942 championships be played at a place other than at the Merion Cricket Club and in as much as the Merion Cricket Club has been the host for intercollegiate championships for forty of the past forty-two years, your committee suggests that this meeting adopt the following resolution and that a copy of it be sent to the board of governors of the Merion Cricket Club:

WHEREAS, during the history of the national intercol-

legiate tennis championships, the Merion Cricket Club, its board of governors and its tennis committees have played such an important and inspirational part in the conduct of the championships, and,

WHEREAS the National Collegiate Athletic Association, following its policy of rotation, now feels called upon to move the site of the championships from the Merion Cricket Club, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED that the National Collegiate Athletic Association at its annual meeting held in Detroit on December 29, 30 and 31, 1941, express to the board of governors of the Merion Cricket Club and its tennis committee its appreciation of the fine manner in which these officials have held in trust for the colleges this fine and worthy competition involving the highest traditions of the game of tennis.

In 1937, your present chairman served as chairman of the U.S.L.T.A. committee which commenced discussions with the N.C.A.A. committee. Upon the adoption of the joint arrangement, the plan was that he should continue to serve as chairman of the U.S.L.T.A. committee working with the N.C.A.A. committee. Various circumstances, however, resulted in his being asked to serve as chairman of the N.C.A.A. rather than the U.S.L.T.A. committee, which office he has held for the past four years. It is his definite feeling that the transition from the U.S.L.T.A. to the N.C.A.A. has been successfully consummated and that the championships operating under the foregoing recommendations can be successfully carried on throughout the future. The pressure of other duties has made it necessary for him to present his resignation to the president of the N.C.A.A., which he does with great reluctance. At this time he wishes to express to the officers of the N.C.A.A. his appreciation of the fine co-operation they have shown during that period.

CHARLES S. GARLAND,
Chairman.

AT a meeting of the N.C.A.A. Golf Committee held at the Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, Ohio, June 28, 1941, the following members were present: Eddie Twiggs, Stanford University; Walter Bourne, Princeton University; L. C. Boles, Wooster College; Hugo Otopalik, Iowa State College; Charles Evans, Chicago, Illinois; Ted Payneur, Northwestern University; John Holmstrom, 1942 undergraduate president, University of Illinois.

The following actions and recommendations were taken:

Date: After an expression of opinion regarding graduations at the different schools, it was found impossible to have the tournament earlier than the last week in June.

Clinics: The Golf Committee recommends to the Executive Committee of the N.C.A.A. that member schools of the N.C.A.A. intending to hold golf clinics should have the consent of the N.C.A.A. Golf Committee before holding such clinics.

Annual Meeting: The committee recommends that the annual committee meeting should be held on Monday evening of the week of the championship tournament.

Committee Expenses: The committee recommends that the chairman and secretary-treasurer of the Golf Committee and any other member of the committee whose services are necessary to conduct the championship properly be entitled to full expenses.

1942 Golf Tournament: After considering several invitations for the 1942 tournament, the committee left the decision to a mail vote.

A resolution commending Ohio State University on the successful preparations they had made for the championships was passed by the committee.

TED PAYNEUR,
Secretary-Treasurer.

44th National Interscholastic Golf Championships

It is always pleasant for a man to reflect upon a championship with which he had helped, and for that reason I am very glad to give my impressions.

The 1941 National Collegiate Athletic Association Golf Championships at Columbus, Ohio, June 23 to 28, were perhaps, the most representative of the interscholastic golf championships that have ever taken place; there were entries from fifty-one universities and colleges.

There is space for but a few names, although the entry list contained nearly two hundred names.

There was tall Peter Page, giving evidence that the Princeton golf climate agreed with him. There was Warren Berl, from Stanford; Stanley Kowal, who was the longest driver at Ekwanok the preceding year was entered from Michigan State. Dan Yates of Georgia Tech was there, too, and William H. Danforth of Brown playing for the first time. Carry Middlecoff of Mississippi was with us once more, and Burleigh Jacobs from Wisconsin. Many of the fathers of

the boys were present and took a great interest. Their presence is a good thing.

Sunday, with its team match between players of the East and West and with the driving contest, was full of excitement. The West, of course, was glad to win; Byron Adams of Nebraska in the last four-ball match holed a five-foot putt to give the West $6\frac{1}{2}$ points to the East's $5\frac{1}{2}$. The longest drive was made by Earl Stewart of Louisiana State. Herb Rose of Minnesota won the best average for three drives with 260 yards. John Van Arsdale of Connecticut Wesleyan drove three balls over 250 yards straight up the fairway.

Among the interesting features of the championship was the score with which Stanford won the team championship. Louisiana State's and Princeton's hold on the big Maxwell cup looked a little weak after the first eighteen. Dan Carmichael of Princeton defeated one of the best players of the event, Charles Finger of Stanford; and Marshall Carlson of Toledo beat Warren Berl of Stanford. Dixon Brooks of Virginia the 1940 champion was the same little fighter of old, dogged and determined. Much was said in praise of his game and he was greatly liked personally. If clever Bobby Brownell, the Southern intercollegiate champion had not gotten far away from him in the first nine, I should have picked Carry Middlecoff for a finalist. Otis Greiner of Baltimore, too, played well, and that university for the first time took a high place in the intercollegiate. Raymond Brownell of Stanford played very well. Without doubt he is one of the finest medal and match players in the country. Earl Stewart of Louisiana State won the championship because of his putting and his second shots; when they are right one needs only fair putting to succeed.

The best shots I have seen this whole season were made by the college golfers on the Scarlet Course at Ohio State. The quality of golf displayed was great, and there were many good players. Most of the college golfers have a sound style.

Ohio State University extended a delightful hospitality to the college golfers, and to Harold Olsen, Robert Kepler and L. W. St. John, the visitors feel deeply indebted.

CHARLES EVANS JR.,
Chairman.

THE 1941 CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIPS

THE Fourth Annual National Collegiate Athletic Association Cross-Country Championships were held over the four-mile course at Michigan State College Monday, November 24, 1941.

Entries were received from twenty-two colleges, with nineteen colleges actually competing.

Ninety-four runners started and finished in the race. This was an increase of three starters over the 1940 meet.

Contestants in the meet represented colleges located in nine states, ranging from Iowa in the West to Rhode Island and Connecticut in the East. Colleges located in Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Wisconsin were represented by starters.

The National Collegiate Cross-Country Coaches Association passed, by unanimous vote, a motion that a recommendation be forwarded to the officials of the National Collegiate Athletic Association that Michigan State College again be asked to act as host for the N.C.A.A. Cross-Country Championships on Monday, November 23, 1942.

The following officers for the National Collegiate Athletic Association Cross-Country Coaches Association were elected for 1942.

Frederick D. Tontell, Rhode Island State College,
President.

Hermon E. Phillips, Purdue University, Vice President.

Lauren P. Brown, Michigan State College, Secretary.

George L. Rider, Miami University, Treasurer.

Dr. Sid Robinson, Professor of Physiology at Indiana University gave another talk on distance running and fatigue, based upon his studies in the physiological laboratory and on the track during the past year. Dr. Robinson with the assistance of Professor Ben B. Roseboom, head of the physiology department at Michigan State College took blood tests of about twenty-five of the contestants immediately after they finished the run.

On behalf of Michigan State College I wish to extend an invitation to the National Collegiate Athletic Association to hold the Fifth Annual N.C.A.A. Cross-Country run in 1942.

FINAL RESULTS

Place	Name	Team	Time	Place
1	Frederick L. Will	Indiana '43	20:32.1	1
2	Oliver H. Hunter	Notre Dame '43	20:38.0	2
3	Charles A. Robbins, Jr.	Connecticut '42	20:41.0	3
4	Virgil S. Alston	Maine '43	20:51.0	4
5	Don Gutterham	Cornell College '44	20:54.0	5
6	Ralph B. Monroe	Michigan State '43	20:54.4	6
7	Robert Nichols	Rhode Island '43	20:57.0	7
8	Edward J. Holderman	Purdue '42	21:02.0	8
9	Anthony J. Maloney	Notre Dame '44	21:02.5	9
10	Don L. Zemper	Michigan Normal '42	21:03.0	10
11	Norman Gordon	Penn State '42	21:04.0	11
12	David R. Griffith	Drake '43	21:15.0	12
13	William H. Tribou, Jr.	Connecticut '42	21:21.0	13
14	Walter C. Mack	Michigan State '43	21:24.0	14
15	Robert R. Goldberg	Illinois '43	21:30.0	15
16	Harold Goldberg	Penn State '42	21:31.2	16
17	Winchester L. Hubbard	Connecticut '42	21:30.8	17
18	Arthur O'Sullivan	Rhode Island '43	21:31.0	18
19	Charles Tingley	Rhode Island '42	21:36.0	19
20	Kenneth Taylor	Rhode Island '43	21:37.5	19

TEAM SCORES

1	Rhode Island State College	7-17-18-19-22-(32)-(45)	83
2	Pennsylvania State College	11-15-27-28-29-(56)-(66)	110
3	University of Connecticut	7-12-16-20-17	114
4	Penn State	8-11-20-30-36-151-(174)	120
5	Michigan State College	6-11-14-37-150-(172)	122
6	University of Notre Dame	2-9-25-49-52	137
7	Miami University	4-23-34-47-58-(75)	168
	Michigan Normal College	10-33-38-41-44-(68)-(81)	166
9	Indiana University	1-21-48-50-57-(67)	177
10	University of Illinois	11-21-12-60-62-(63)	202
11	Cornell College	5-39-53-70-84	251
12	Butler University	54-63-65-74-77	333
13	Oberlin College	18-60-71-79-76-(88)	336
14	Earlham College	61-78-79-80-82	340

RALPH H. YOUNG,
Chairman

NOTE: During the year 1941, national championships have been held in basketball, boxing, fencing, gymnastics, swimming, track and field, wrestling, cross country, golf and tennis. The financial statements of the championships may be found in Appendix III

ADDRESS

Tuesday Morning Session, December 30

COMPETITIVE ATHLETICS: THEIR CONTRIBUTION IN A CRISIS

I. PROFESSOR PHILIP O. BADGER, President National Collegiate Athletic Association

THIS is the fourth joint meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the American Football Coaches Association. On behalf of my own group, I express the sincere hope that such joint meetings will continue to be held, whenever it proves convenient for the two associations to meet at the same site. The two associations have the same objective, namely, the betterment of intercollegiate athletics; the one group in the field of football and the other group in all fields of intercollegiate sports.

Last year, our topic for discussion at the joint session was, *Intercollegiate Athletics in Relation to National Defense*. This topic was chosen, because already the colleges and universities and all personnel connected with them were feeling the surge of the rising tide of national interest in the problems of national defense.

Following the joint meeting, the National Collegiate Athletic Association, at its business session, discussed the problem in considerable detail, and adopted resolutions, calling upon its member institutions to do all they could possibly do to further the cause of physical fitness for service to the nation, over and above what contribution they might make along the line of researches in the sciences, and in the training offered in such professional fields as engineering and medicine and all other branches of education essential to defense. I could give you instance after instance of contributions that have been made during the past year, both by institutions, and by individuals connected with them.

In the opening remarks in his address on last year's topic, my predecessor in office, Professor William B. Owens of Stanford University, said in part, "World events have moved with terrifying swiftness in the year that has elapsed since the two associations represented here today last met in joint

session." He stated further: "We feel the direct impact of the tremendous forces moving in the world, moving swiftly and with destructive fury, striking at the heart of many of the principles, social and economic, by which we have lived in the world; forces which, though largely engendered abroad, have lashed and torn at the foundations of many of our treasured institutions. Today we realize the full import and ruthlessness of this attack, and this realization has roused the country to a firm and united determination to defend and preserve our democratic way of life. We are launched upon a great program of national preparedness to make that defense."

When the topic for today's discussion was chosen almost four months ago, *Competitive Athletics: Their Contribution in a Crisis*, it was felt that a logical sequence was assured as the horizon of world events became darker and darker. No one, however, could have foreseen, except the treacherous Japanese war lords and their Axis overseers, that the actual crisis was to be reached only a few days before the holding of these conventions, with the back-stabbing at Pearl Harbor and the invasion of the Philippines at the very moment, alleged peace emissaries bowed and scraped in Washington.

In the light of what has happened during this month of December, I think I may make two statements to which no one in this audience will take exception: First, that our nation faces the gravest hour of peril since its establishment, and second — and quite anti-climactic as related to the first point — that our topic for the joint meeting has taken on an added significance and importance far beyond our original belief.

I do not feel it is my particular province on this program to discuss in any great detail the finer points or the more technical aspects of our topic. We are to hear from a speaker who is eminently equipped to present such aspects from both the viewpoint of the colleges and the coaches, and from another speaker who comes to us from official Washington with the viewpoint of the Army and Navy on this score. I do not mean to side-step any responsibility. I tell you frankly that I had proposed weeks ago to attempt an analysis of, and to construct a summary for, the contributions of competitive athletics in a crisis. The events of Sunday, December 7, and of the days which have followed serve to alter slightly my original purpose.

It seemed to me that my best contribution, as the opening speaker at this meeting, would be to introduce the subject in its broader aspects, to refer to its relationship to last year's meeting, to touch briefly upon several fundamental

contributions of athletic competition, by no means original with me, and then to draw your attention pointedly, but concisely, to certain implications arising from the events of this month. These, I hope will undergo a thorough discussion by both associations during the subsequent course of the conventions; they are the problems which have arisen since the declaration of war with respect to the increased importance of our athletic programs; and the problem of their maintenance in the face of the changing order in our college and university life, necessitated by the requirements of the nation, and already put in motion by the eager response of these institutions to do their part in the war, to preserve the democratic way of life to which we are all dedicated.

Since I have already called your attention to the logical sequence between the topics of discussion for last year's conventions and the current ones which have been brought about by the tragic and terrible developments of the last few weeks, I shall pass on to the next point, dealing directly with today's topic, and speak briefly of the attributes of intercollegiate athletics as they apply in the crisis.

I realize that, in many quarters, college sports with their large crowds of spectators and with particular application to football are looked upon as a form of entertainment. I realize, further, that in times of great national stress, entertainment of a public character is highly desirable as an adjunct in the maintenance of public morale. Obviously, however, college sports were never designed basically for the entertainment purpose of spectators. All recognize that, properly conducted, they may make definite contributions in this direction, and for morale purposes this is most important today. This result, however, should be considered as purely incidental and as a mere by-product rather than as a primary objective. I think it is true that many of the shortcomings which have crept into college athletics may be attributed to a lack of understanding on this score and to the desire, wittingly or unwittingly, to stage vast spectacles for the edification of Saturday's crowds. Caught up in the wild swirl of national sports publicity, with all its extravagant claims and the pressure for achieving results at any cost, some college sports have, in certain quarters, become hardly more than a phase of the professional show business. I have no quarrel with the latter, because it performs a distinct function in our whole social order, but, most assuredly, this function is not one of the fundamental purposes of any college sport.

It is likewise true, in my opinion, that intercollegiate athletics cannot be pictured as primarily physical training. On

this score, may I quote from a truly remarkable paper written by Professor George E. Johnson, of Harvard University, and presented by the late Dean Briggs of that institution before the annual convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association in December, 1916. This paper contained in part: "Intercollegiate athletics did not originate in, never existed for, and never could have survived as, a 'regime of physical training.' The undergraduate has never been interested in intercollegiate athletics as physical training, nor have the alumni, nor the general public. Intercollegiate athletics originated as, and have continued as, an expression of loyalty, an endeavor to maintain and to exalt the dignity and honor of the college in those things in which youth is most deeply interested. Intercollegiate athletics as they exist in the interest and purpose of undergraduates are a social, a spiritual expression. To be sure, the vehicle of that expression is conspicuously physical activity and physical prowess, because they are, and always have been, the most intense, and the most interesting means for the expression of loyalty in youth. In that for which intercollegiate athletics really exist, namely, the expression of loyalty, they have far more to do with soul than with body, and they do serve 'all students', those who need them most, and those who need them least as well."

It seems to me in that statement which I have taken the liberty of quoting, because I found its wording so clear and sharp, that there is to be found the very source from which develop those qualities in the contestants in college athletic competition which are of value in a crisis such as this nation faces today. The athlete learns to put out until long after it hurts. He learns self-sacrifice, team play, loyalty, respect for law and order and, in general, those qualities which not only make for effective leadership but also build a foundation for the preservation of those qualities on which our democracy must depend. Both in the rank and file, and in the officer group of our armed forces, we need men with such qualities and with this training from which develop alertness, initiative and the ability to shoulder responsibility without flinching.

The high authorities in our armed forces appreciate these qualities which are developed in a properly conducted sports program. This is proved by the fact that, in the present programs of athletics and physical fitness in force in the various branches of the service, athletics are considered not as an end in themselves. They are being conducted not merely for recreational, relaxation or entertainment purposes. They have been made an integral part of the training of men in

the service, because it has been proved they develop those qualities to which I have already referred. The highest ranking army and navy officers attested to this fact at the conclusion of the First World War, and those in command at the present time stress the point with even greater emphasis. Our secretary, Major John L. Griffith, was right in the midst of the Army athletic and physical fitness program in the First World War, and he tells me that, in a study relating to this matter, it was found that 47.2 per cent of the athletes who won their letters in athletics in the Big Ten Conference and who entered the service were commissioned as officers, whereas 33.2 per cent of the college men who were not athletes were commissioned and that only 4.7 per cent of all of the men in service were commissioned as officers. Certainly, for those of us who are close to the conduct of intercollegiate athletics, it is clear that our sports competitions breed the class of men, we particularly need in this emergency.

It seems to me that the real problem facing us today is one of the maintenance of our program of competitive sports in the colleges and universities in the light of the factors which have developed over the course of the past few weeks. I believe, of course, that the undergraduates will wish to have us continue to maintain full sports programs. Furthermore, from the standpoint of general public morale, I judge that our government will be interested in such maintenance. We must not be blind, however, to the fact that the colleges and universities are already finding themselves faced with very real problems in this connection.

It should be kept in mind that, in practically all colleges and universities today, the athletic program has become an integral part of the operations of the institutions. Among other things, this means that the matter of athletic finances is involved in the whole problem of general institutional finances. I need hardly remind you of the fact that, over the country as a whole, there has been a decrease during the past year in student registration in the colleges and universities. It is reasonable to suppose that there will be a further decrease in enrollment for the coming year, despite all legitimate and proper efforts to stem the tide. I think our government recognizes the fact that a supply of college trained men is essential to the welfare of this nation during the next year and the years to come and that no one can tell how long this war is going to last. Official statements have been forthcoming to the effect that no wild rush to enlist on the part of college students is sought by the government. Various provisions have already been made in the direction of

at least one branch of the armed forces, whereby college students, under certain conditions, may be permitted, if they are upper classmen, to finish out their college courses, and to receive their degrees before enlisting.

There remains for some colleges the practical problem, as to how inclusive and intensive a program of intercollegiate athletics the colleges and universities can afford to maintain from the financial viewpoint. It should be kept in mind that, only in a comparatively small number of such institutions are these programs conducted on what might be termed a profitable basis. I suppose that, where cash reserves are available as the result of a profitable year or years, it will be found possible to go forward for a time with very little, if any, retrenchment, but I fear that most certainly such a status is not indicative of the general situation throughout the country. Already, we hear rumors and see indications of considerable retrenchment in connection with next year's intercollegiate sports programs. I have seen fit to bring forward this problem in my talk this morning, even though it does not seem, at first hand, to relate directly to the topic of our meeting, because I am hopeful that the matter will receive extended discussion by both of our associations in the course of their convention sessions.

The colleges and universities are striving to do everything they can along many lines, other than athletics, to be helpful in the present emergency and are adjusting their programs to meet the problems of national defense. Similarly, these institutions recognize the contributions which intercollegiate athletics make in the training of their young men to assume posts of responsibility both within, and without, the armed forces.

At this time, I should like to repeat a statement that I made recently in a talk which I gave down in Texas, because I think it is pertinent in this situation. Some time ago there came to my university a copy of an illustrated booklet, sent out by the British Ministry of Information in London, depicting largely scenes of damage wrought to historical edifices in the British Isles by the bombings of the Hun. In particular, there was displayed a picture of the wrecked wing of one of the fine old buildings at Eton School. At the top of the picture was some such phrase as "Legitimate Objective?" and at the bottom of the picture was the statement, "Most assuredly, because Hitler knows that the Battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton."

God knows we all hope that this country will be spared the horrors of war, such as Great Britain and other parts of the world have suffered, but, if such horrors do come to

us, I hope that, what was said of Eton, may be said of each one of our schools and colleges — that, through our conduct of athletics, we may have contributed mightily to the formation of fine character and leadership in the fight for the preservation of American democracy.

II. H. O. CRISLER, President American Football Coaches Association

I HAVE been attending the conventions of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the Football Coaches Association for over a score of years. Each year during the holiday season we gather together, faced with problems of considerable gravity and perplexity. The problems annually vary somewhat, but in the main their evolution conforms to a rather definite formula.

Last year, as we convened amidst ominous clouds of unsettled world conditions, the theme of the conventions was, *Intercollegiate Athletics in Relation to National Defense*. We convene this year with a hope frustrated, with a grim realization that nations are locked in the death struggles of war.

As the delegates and members of the two associations a little over twenty years ago met, the problems were the same as they were last year and are today. *What Can Intercollegiate Athletics Do To Prepare for the Impending Crisis*, was the topic under discussion more than two decades ago. Their contribution in that crisis was considered the following year. When nations laid down their arms, there evolved for the conventions to solve problems having to do with rehabilitation, the correction of mistakes, building programs, bigness of crowds, overemphasis, proselyting, recruiting, subsidization and the amateur rule.

Now, since the biology of man has not changed, we start on the same cycle of problems again. Personalities will change in the ensuing conventions but the questions for solution and their order are likely to remain the same.

It is rather a sad commentary on civilization that no generation has been permitted to pass on without experiencing war's devastation.

As men come into this world, heritage equips them with certain emotions. Any primal instinct possessed by one person can be found in all others. All of us here have the killer's instinct. It is true no one in this room has committed murder, but I will hazard the guess there is none among us

who would not read some obituary notices with more than ordinary satisfaction. We will always have selfishness, avarice and greed, and when sensations come into an organism which produce the reaction of rage, men will fight. The present conflict was, as were all others, started in this manner. Past wars such as the Crimean, Napoleonic, Revolutionary, 1812, Spanish American and First World War, all followed the same pattern, first, lust, then rage, then war. The aims of past conflicts were rather limited in character and area. The present conflict follows the same formula as all others, except it is world-wide in scope and the stakes are infinitely higher. It is to determine whether the "four free doms" shall prevail upon this earth or whether the peoples of the globe will become enslaved. Now again, we ask ourselves, what can competitive athletics contribute in a crisis?

National defense depends a great deal on the athletic ability of the mass of population. Now, as in the past, wars are not waged by professional soldiers, state militia or national guards. They are fought by nations as a whole. We need only to review history to discover that the nations which have paid the greatest attention to sport were the ones most successful in wars. It is not an undesirable thing for a nation to be successful in anything it undertakes, especially if it is war.

The word Spartan suggests the fable of the boy with physical courage, as the fox gnawed at his heart. Sparta was symbolic of physical fitness, and through it, world domination. Then Greece started a sports crusade among its people, climaxed with the Olympic games. Athletic prowess and Greece were synonymous at the time, she dominated the world.

Then came the Roman domination of the hemisphere for centuries. The coliseum was the amphitheatre for the display of athletic skill. All the Romans maintained great virility through physical training and, through it, world power. But the coliseum fell, and with it Rome fell, because of soft living, luxuries, and the defense of the nation, delegated to mercenaries.

In 1914 Germany was, and again today is, the most athletic nation in the world as a mass. Today, Germany has the greatest trained military force the world has ever known; this scarcely need be submitted to debate. It was developed with a groundwork of sport and fixation of attitudes. Her young men were given guns in their twenties after strong bodies and loyalties had been formed. They were taught the false philosophy of the nobility of war, while our youth was being taught the virtues of peace.

In 1920 it was my good fortune to go to Japan as a member of a baseball team. Baseball there had then just taken root as a national pastime. At that time I participated in one of the first regulation basketball games and truck meets ever to be held on the island. Wrestling, baseball and a little tennis were the only sports. Golf courses were nowhere to be found; boxing, swimming and other sports were practically unknown. In 1924 a Japanese classmate of mine, Okabe, was named athletic commissioner for the nation by the war lords. It was not long until it was considered unpatriotic not to accept sports as fashionable and that has been going on ever since.

In Europe, England had the most extensive mass sports program next to Germany. Testimony of its usefulness is the comparison of her position today with that of Italy and France. It is true the latter two nations had military training for the boys in their teens, but they were not equipped with strong bodies through sports. Of some significance was a Greek headquarters communique during the Italian invasion which tersely announced: One thousand mules and two thousand Italians have been captured. The mules offered some resistance.

The United States probably ranks a poor fourth in mass athletic fitness. This will at once be challenged by suggesting that we won the last Olympics from Germany. In terms of places won, Germany took thirty-three firsts to our twenty-four; twenty-six seconds to our twenty; and thirty thirds to our twelve. Germany's total places were eighty-nine to fifty-six for the United States.* We were represented by specialists, Germany by masses. It is rather striking, in passing, that college and university men made up the bulk of the American team and captured most of the places.

Sports probably flourish as much here as in any other nation. Participation, however, is by specialists rather than by the masses. It would probably be a shock to many of us, if we were to realize the physical softness which prevails among our people. Too many go swimming at the beach without ever getting wet. It would take a lively imagination to make spectators at a football game conscious devotees of a health cult and certainly the values of deep breathing in the cheering sections would have to be considerably magnified for anyone to claim that these great masses participate in our rugged game of football. We not only have

*These figures apply to all events on the Olympic program. In the track and field events which, to some, mean the Olympic games, the United States was first, Finland second, and Germany third.

acquired a physical softness, but we have experienced a softening of attitudes as well.

A few days ago I had a visit with one of our boys who was stationed at Pearl Harbor with the Air Corps. All of the boys in his unit were college men and most of them had participated in athletics. They were beautifully conditioned, used to hard work and eager to do a good job in the task ahead of them. Late last spring the commanding officers on the island placed all men in the service on constant alert. The discipline was rigid and maneuvers far-reaching. The men in the flying corps were in the air seven hours a day. Quite naturally some casualties resulted because of these exhaustive practices. The boys, however, did not complain but accepted their assignments with enthusiasm. On the other hand, the citizens of Honolulu and the island objected very seriously to the constant alert. Scathing editorials were written condemning the commanding officers. Petitions were signed by civilians with the urge that the strenuous maneuvers be lessened. The attitude of the people, outside of the armed forces, had become soft. They demanded that furloughs be granted during week-ends; pressure became so great that those in command submitted to the pleas and the constant alert was abandoned for an on-call alert. The enlisted men were dismissed Saturday noon through Sunday; they spent their time on the beaches, at various places of amusement and in the homes in, and about, Honolulu. This apparently was what the citizens wanted. Then out of the sky disaster struck and the same people demanded investigations and the scalps of the commanding officers. The officers have now been removed. Their lot is probably worse than that of the football coach. If he loses three or four games, he moves on. These officers lost one battle, because they submitted to the softness of attitude of the citizens, and now they have moved on.

Following the other war, partly because it was generally felt that we should correct some of the situations that the draft statistics showed, our people after the armistice set about in a thoroughly characteristic American way to do the job which everyone felt should be done. First, we entered into a tremendous building program with the result that, today most of our colleges and universities have fine athletic grounds and buildings. Second, thirty-seven states adopted compulsory physical education laws. The legislators decided that the method which we should adopt, in the preparation for any possible future wars, was to promote athletics and physical training in all of our educational institutions. Third, we set about developing men and women as physical

directors and coaches, with the result that, today, we now have about 75,000 specialists in athletic training. In the Western Conference alone, instruction has been given to about 12,000 men and women who wanted to follow this work as a vocation. Today, we have enrolled in our schools and colleges approximately thirty million young people whose physical training is being looked after by the 75,000 who have specialized in this field.

The universities, colleges and high schools met the challenge at the end of the last war, and while they did not perhaps do a perfect job, they did a better job than the public realized, I am constrained to believe. The reason they did not do a bigger job is because the academic men did not give the athletic administrators enough hours in which to train, toughen and harden the youngsters under their supervision.

Secretary of Navy Knox voiced this idea recently when he said, and I quote, "From the experiences the Navy has had in examining men for service, it is clear that our educational institutions have tended to neglect the physical education of American youth for their intellectual development. The two are really interdependent and it must be emphasized that the time to build up the health of these young people is in the school. Only in that way will they be completely fitted to serve their country. Only in that way will we bring about the national stamina and the national teamwork which is the foundation of effective national defense."

If physical education does contribute to the all-round development of the student and his preparation for life service, no matter what social conditions exist, it is then the part of educational statesmanship to give this program a recognized place in the school curriculum and to emphasize it. We now have, on the average, only two hours a week in which to develop this program. Under these circumstances, the results have been amazingly good. A finer contribution might be made, if we were allotted more hours per week, if universal physical training were made compulsory and if credit for it toward graduation were given. We have found, in the defense of this nation, that we could not rely entirely on enlistments and therefore we have enacted a draft law. Why is it not just as logical to assume that people will not elect participation in sport, and through the same logic, why is it not sensible to make such participation compulsory?

During the last war we had 200,000 officers. It is estimated that 175,000 were men with college backgrounds and a good many of these had been through the mill of discipline in sport. Forty-seven per cent of the Western Conference

athletic men who were in the service won commissions while only four per cent of the men in the service were commissioned. Some people perhaps do not realize that the same spirit that animates our football and other sports is the kind of spirit our officers all want in the men of their commands.

Marshall Foch, after watching an American football game in France, remarked, "No nation which has as its favorite sport a game such as football need ever fear for its future or its security."

What I, in my humble way, have been trying to say was far more ably phrased by General Pershing, as he addressed the players in the final football championship of the American Expeditionary Forces, "I am glad of this opportunity to thank you for the splendid game you have played today and for the wonderful spirit you have shown. You have carried out the letter and spirit of the plan adopted to promote clean sports in the American Expeditionary Forces. You have gone at this athletic program and this game today with the same dash and spirit you showed on the fronts. And that is the spirit that makes America and Americans great."

All of us here are dealing in a commodity extremely vital to national defense — physical fitness through competition with the attending by-products of leadership and morale. It is a commodity high on the list of priorities. Without it, our nation will inevitably fail. Our responsibility is great but definite; the path ahead is clearly defined. Production must be stepped up; work hours must be increased; better material must come off of the assembly lines.

Permit me to suggest, athletics, collegiate and community, are a good thing in peace or in war, and are worth a very considerable amount of trouble in order that they be made the best possible. Athletics should be as legitimate as Greek and as serviceable as ethics. We should no more think of athletics as something to be endured than we should think of biology or philosophy as subjects to be tolerated.

III. SAMUEL E. M. CROCKER, Associate Executive Director, Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation

I REGRET that Sheldon Clark was unable to be here today, because I know he would have given you something quite valuable out of the fund of his experience, and of his many years connection with athletics in Illinois, and particularly as boxing commissioner of that state. As for myself, I am

glad, for I am honored to have the opportunity of appearing before the outstanding athletic representatives of this country. Because of personal experience I know the value of athletics. Having been born into a family of athletes, and having had the good fortune to be sent to a preparatory school where football was compulsory, I feel that I know the language pretty well.

One of my earliest recollections of athletic ability was at the age of five, when I saw grandfather, who sported a long white beard (because of that I used to call him Noah), walk around the house on his hands. Consciously or otherwise, I vowed that some day I would be like him. I am sorry that, today, only four years older than he was then, I am now unable to duplicate that feat.

Not so many years ago, we were all of us compelled to walk to school, some of us, many miles. On the way home we played as much as possible in the time allowed, marbles, tops, tag, prisoner's base and many other games almost forgotten. There were no busses in those days to give us a lift; our fathers and mothers had no automobiles to take us and bring us home. We did many errands as our part of the family chores, and we did them on our feet; thus, we learned to handle our bodies, and hands, and revelled, most of us, in the physical contact that is the joy of all young animals. Our mechanical age today is softening our bodies; we do not even have to get out of the car to open the garage door, because the head-lights break the electric contact and the doors fly open. If this is true of us older people, it is true of our youth.

Mr. Adolph Schicklegruber, of Nazi fame, probably was not much of an athlete himself. Nevertheless, he recognized the value of physical training and outdoor exercise, as we have witnessed in his Strength-through-Joy program among the youth in Germany. The results? The finest trained, the hardiest, and the most efficient army in the world today! When Germany finally produced the armaments, the youth was ready to bear those arms, physically perfect and ready to fight, and, make no mistake about it — their morale was high. Are we so ready? I think not. We were fast becoming a soft, neurotic nation, making full use of our automobiles, radios, and jazz music, to the detriment of our bodies which God gave us to use and to keep in shape that our minds might be clear for the work that lies ahead — whether it be peace or war.

Many people have not yet learned that our minds and bodies are not separate entities; they are part and parcel of the same machine. Just as surely as we neglect our pro-

per exercise, just as surely will our minds lack that fine cutting edge, so necessary for the solution of our problems in this complicated world.

All this leads to the question: What should we do about it?

At the moment, we are obliged to take what we have, soft, hard, or otherwise, in the way of man power, and produce a virile, hard-bitten, fighting force. Certainly, military training will do much in this direction. But is it sufficient? Will it give our men the ability to fall down without getting hurt; will it make them efficient in the use of their hands so that they may handle their rifles and machine guns with dispatch and ease, so necessary to the fighting man?

I believe all men should be encouraged to play some game with a bat and ball, whether it be table tennis or baseball. All these games tend to quicken the eye and hand, and improve the foot work. Does a man with a bayonet need these things?

From Major Bank, whose untiring work in the face of many difficulties is at last to bear fruit, you will hear of the splendid program which the Army will adopt. Commander Reynolds will tell you of the Navy's program and the vision shown in our first line of defense. I know what he is going to say to you and I hope you all will hear him. I should like to have appropriated most of his talk. Perhaps I would have, had he not been my superior and I a civilian on the Joint Army and Navy Committee. My intimate connection with the Navy these last six months has convinced me fully, that no one can take any chances with that crowd, as our neighbors across the Pacific will soon find out, to say nothing of certain people lurking about the Atlantic.

There was a question among some of the Army officials about the advisability of football in the Army posts. I am happy to say that that question has been finally settled and football will be played. I do not know just the program Major Bank has devised, but I personally would like to see every man take part in this greatest of all games, to my way of thinking.

I remember my old head master being asked a question by a fond mother who was leaving her little son at school where football was compulsory.

"Why do you make all these little boys play that dreadfully rough game?" "Mrs. Whosit," he replied, "I am trying to build character among my boys; football teaches self-reliance, team play and character." That particular boy became a leader in his sixth form year; he made the Varsity team at college and was a member of Walter Camp's all-American. Today, he is a leader among men. I fully believe

that football laid the foundation for his brilliant success. Chubb Peabody, this year's all-American guard, is a pupil of that thought, and the head master in question is his grandfather.

Things have changed since that Harvard team of some years ago: They were playing Holy Cross and after a scrimmage one of the Harvard players approached the referee. "I say, Mr. Referee, that Holy Cross player bit me in the calf of the leg; what are you going to do about it?" "I niver noticed it." After a second scrimmage he complained again: "Mr. Referee, that player bit me in the elbow; look at my jersey." "Young man, I niver noticed it." The third time he got up, mad to the core; "Look here, Referee, you've got to do something about this man. Look at my ear. It's bitten half off!" "Young man, the only thing I can say is this: Next year, play Holy Cross only on Fridays."

How many of you would not give a good deal to lead a company of the Chicago Bears, after a course of military training, against the Japs of the Pacific or the Huns of Europe — in a little hand-to-hand fighting? Mr. Hutson would not be a bad man to have around, either, to get behind the enemies' lines to receive any messages that might come over.

The Joint Army and Navy Committee, of which I am privileged to be a member, is an important link between civilian forces and athletic effort. It was formed by the secretaries of War and Navy to furnish a liaison between armed services and outstanding civilian leaders in various fields dealing with morale. We have formed several sub-committees, which include education, religious activities, music and entertainment. These are all necessary, but of themselves will be of little use in building morale unless we give the men the bodies to use to supplement these activities. Our sub-committee on athletics, of which Professor Badger is chairman, is most representative in the athletic activities of our nation, and has a very definite part in the creation of a fighting man.

All you men have a most important job on your hands. You must try to undo the last twenty years of slack and easy living among the youth of this country and give our armed forces fighting material second to none, that they may win this war, and most of all, win the peace that is to follow. The bodies to do the job and the wills to accomplish what they set out to do. This is MORALE!

Let us not forget those stirring words of Lincoln: "We shall nobly save or meanly lose — THE LAST BEST HOPE ON EARTH."

LUNCHEON SESSION OF THE CONVENTION

Tuesday Noon, December 30

I. ASA S. BUSHNELL, Director Sports Section, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs

TO any of you who may wonder why I presume to speak to you today from a point of view other than that of the Central Office for Eastern Intercollegiate Athletics, let me explain that for the past four months I have been attempting — with something less than 100 per cent success — to double in my regular work and that of the director of the sports section of the office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. I can highly recommend such a two-job set-up to anyone anxious to obtain a little extra leisure, for I have found from experience that, when you have two offices, your colleagues at one of them always believe that you are at the other, and vice versa. Very convenient, indeed!

Perhaps some further explanation is now in order. As all of you may not know, the office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs is a one-year-old agency of the United States government charged with the work of implementing the good neighbor policy, and responsible for correlating the activities of the various departments of commerce, and state, of army, navy, maritime commission, and so forth, insofar as they have a bearing on inter-American relationships. The office is not a committee, but a sizable organization with nearly two hundred people at headquarters in Washington and over fifty others operating in New York. The head of the bureau is the able successor of able forebears, Nelson Rockefeller, industrious and indefatigable, an excellent man for a wearing job. The sports section is the youngest and smallest subdivision of the Coordinator's office; but it, like the other departments of the organization, has important potentialities.

The Coordinator's office functions as the advocate of the United States' twenty friendly neighbors to the south. When they are in trouble, for example, through lack of shipping, it represents them in trying to solve this difficulty. When they find obstacles in the way of priorities, it is anxious to help them surmount these barriers. When they are faced with complications due to the war, and to the regulations, which this country has necessarily imposed upon itself, and

which are reflected in their economy, that situation is of course taken into account in the relations of the Coordinator's office with them.

The Coordinator's office has built the structure through which, more and more, interchange of news, and opinion, and cultural and personal contacts can flow, until the peoples of all the Americas can learn to know, understand, and appreciate what each can give to the other. It is establishing the mutual esteem and interest in each other that must accompany an international effort to check the rising flood of aggression. Through a realistic approach to an enduring, complementing economic relationship between all the Americas, it is achieving greater unity. In short, it is striving to create a common understanding among the peoples of this hemisphere — the understanding which is the strongest possible foundation for total defense against total war, and for full use and enjoyment of post-war security.

One of the Coordinator's vital jobs lies right here at home. Even as his organization is working to give the other American Republics better knowledge and understanding of the United States and its citizens, so must it exert vigorous efforts, if it is to achieve its purposes, to give the people here in this country a better knowledge and understanding of the nations and natives of South and Central America. We Americans have been grossly ignorant, shortsighted, and provincial; the fact that we think of ourselves as Americans, and appropriate the term for our own exclusive use, goes far toward proving the point. We have traditionally dealt in terms of East and West, rarely of North and South. For the expansion of our commerce, for the extension of our horizons, we have looked across the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans rather than over into the other half of our own hemisphere. Thus we have, through many years of our history, lost commercial and cultural opportunities by neglect of the other Americans. The resultant lack of cordiality in relationship has been heightened by the attitude of our government, our business men and our travelers.

Happily, all of this is now being changed. Under the good neighbor policy of the United States, as conceived and practiced by the present administration, we are doing many things which should have been done long before. We have found good neighbors to the south, and they have found good neighbors to the north. We have come to know each other better; we have learned to respect each other, and have discovered much in common of which we were previously not conscious.

The war has, of course, brought all of the Americas close

together. In its earlier stages, it presented serious handicaps to the other republics of this hemisphere; so it was that they turned to us in this time of emergency for cooperation, and here received it. When the war's more recent developments placed the United States in peril, reciprocating cooperation came readily from the south. The countries north and south need each other, and that is recognized by all concerned. The good neighbor policy is working and is producing hemisphere solidarity which will be an invaluable asset, not only throughout the war, but also in the peace to follow.

To a group such as this, assembled for the National Collegiate Athletic Association convention, it is hardly necessary to point out the logical place for sport in the program of inter-American coordination. Athletics are a great common denominator and lead to better understanding between peoples, not alone in the sports arena but in other fields, as well. They cultivate fair play and good fellowship, and improve living standards through general health education. Like music and art, sports present an easy medium through which to break down all barriers. Sports lovers in all countries speak the same language; their friendly rivalries bring normal development of mutual knowledge and mutual liking which cannot be as fully attained in any other way.

The sports section of the Coordinator's office recognizes these possibilities; it is endeavoring to realize upon them, by operating a carefully devised and carefully administered program, comprising interchange of athletes, teams, coaches, and demonstration groups, and featuring visits of athletic units from the United States to Central and South America, and corresponding trips in the opposite direction. Whether their movement is north or south, these parties always have much of value to give, much of importance to learn. We are mindful of the fact that international sports is a splendid good-will agency, if conducted wisely; we do not forget the bitter experience of others which indicates that international sport is an active ill-will breeder, if not intelligently planned. Accordingly, members of all touring teams must be good winners, good losers, good players, and good ambassadors.

Our sports section is modestly staffed; it is, therefore, equipped to do little more than originate and instigate. For the execution of its plans, it must depend upon the already functioning machinery of the established sports governing bodies, bodies which, experienced in international relationships, have contacts with similar groups in the other American nations. Many of these associations are already assist-

ing us handsomely, and others need only to be asked. The officials of the National Collegiate Athletic Association are among those who have been giving valued advice and help.

It should be pointed out that, though immensely interested, the Coordinator's office has no part in the management of the First Pan-American Sports Games, scheduled for Buenos Aires in November and December of 1942. The responsible agencies are the Pan-American Sports Commission, the Argentine Organizing Committee, and, in this country, the United States Pan-American Games Committee.

If I have anything of interest to tell you college athletic administrators it is this: The sports section of the Coordinator's office is now proceeding with plans and programs, despite the outbreak of war. All signals, thus far received from superior authorities, since the emergency reached its present climax, have been green lights and call for full speed ahead. Of course, later developments may change this situation over night, or even over today's lunch-hour, but the fact remains that developments to date have not been considered reason for cessation of activities or for serious curtailment. In all likelihood, we will be confronted with practical problems of shortage of transportation facilities, need of athletes for other duties, fear of overseas travel and so forth. These problems may be too much for us, but we are going to do our best to solve them, in order to continue a program which has already produced gratifyingly beneficial results. Perhaps, we will be aided to this end by a shift of emphasis away from competition with large teams, and in the direction of sports expansion and physical training by small groups of coaches and others.

Sports are needed today here in this warring nation. They can contribute materially to physical fitness among the selectees of tomorrow; they can provide diversion and recreation for the civilian population; they can set a proper example of fortitude and can build morale on the home front; they can be a sign and assurance of strength in the modern warfare of nerves. Sports are needed in the other nations in this hemisphere, all of them at war or with war close at hand. Sports are needed among the Americas, drawn together as they are by their common troubles.

Just as our sports section hopes to keep things going, so is it to be hoped that college athletics will continue through the crisis, and continue the invaluable job they can do, both on the campus and off. It is to be hoped that college athletic directors will give thought and consideration to the revision of their programs, not with a view toward reduction, but rather for the purpose of intensification, with the major ob-

jective 100 per cent participation by the student bodies. The boys will need athletic activity more than ever, as they prepare for service, and as they speed up their academic schedules while awaiting the call to arms. The spectators will need the relaxation, provided by game attendance, as never before, if for no other reason than to take them momentarily away from preoccupation with war-time pursuits and war news. Maintenance of full athletic programs may of course pile economic problems upon economic problems for the colleges and their directors, but, as long as they can find solutions, whether at the football turnstiles or elsewhere, they should carry on for the sake of the vital contribution which can be made in this manner to the nation's cause.

A few days ago I heard a representative of one of the other American Republics make a very interesting observation. He was speaking to a group of South American athletes who had just arrived on our shores. He said, "You may believe that you are coming here at an inopportune time, with the United States at war. I tell you, you are wrong. I tell you that you are coming at a most fortunate time, for you will make an inspiring discovery. You will find that this great country has enough strength, enough courage, enough vigor to fight and play at the same time."

I think we will prove that good neighbor's confidence well placed. I think we will not be content with *athletics as usual*, but will make fuller use of our facilities and our opportunities, and will have, instead, *athletics as the emergency requires*.

Let's keep 'em playing!

II. MAJOR THEODORE P. BANK, Officer in Charge of Athletics, the Morale Branch, United States War Department

[IN this great national emergency, the essential purpose of the military service is to develop trained personnel. In our Army training, it is recognized that a well-balanced athletic program will materially assist in developing esprit within each unit by keeping the soldier physically fit, mentally alert and in developing the competitive spirit.

In modern warfare, the military advantages gained by the developing of individual physical endurance and agility are obvious. A soldier receives a great deal of physical exercise in the pursuit of normal tactical training activities, but over and above this, participation in athletics will add to the neuro-muscular development, general health, vigor, coordin-

ation, endurance and the will to carry on in the face of opposition. We believe that Army athletics develop courage, safety skills, self control, self reliance, self discipline, teamwork; and provide quick thinking, sound judgment and above all, the qualities of leadership.

Self pride is a natural outgrowth of competitive athletics and also of individual physical fitness, and with self pride comes organizational pride. The final result is *morale* or *esprit de corps*.

In order to realize fully the advantages of Army athletics we know that a varied and interesting program is necessary so as to insure maximum participation and soldier spectator interest. Athletics for all is our goal, consequently all sports should be included in our program. However, this should not preclude the development of highly specialized teams to compete with other military and civilian teams. This has the additional value of developing organizational solidarity and of promoting favorable public relations.

Memoranda emanating from the War Department indicate that the greatest emphasis should be placed upon intramural competition. The organization of an Army camp into divisions, regiments, battalions, companies, platoons and squads provides an ideal arrangement for organizing an athletic program.

Where facilities permit and where the sport lends itself easily to such a program, camp athletic officers are encouraged to start competition on an inter-squad basis or inter-platoon basis. Just recently a memorandum has gone to the field suggesting a year's athletic program to start out on an intramural basis for all sports and lead up to our specialized teams. Take volley ball, for instance. The plan is to start out in each company on an inter-platoon round robin, thus determining the championship platoon of each company or unit. The next step is to form the company teams and organize them into a round robin within each regiment, each team playing each other team two or four times. In this way the battalion and regimental company champions are determined. The winning company of each regiment or similar unit will then take part in a volley-ball tournament or round robin to decide the winning company in the division. As soon as this competition is concluded, regimental all-star teams are organized to compete with other regimental or similar unit teams to determine the championship regimental team. Then when feasible, a division or camp all-star team is organized to compete with other divisions or camps. To complete such a program, just within one camp, will entail from 800 to 1,500 contests.

In a great many camps, the all-star program and the intramural program operate concurrently, just as in the college or university programs. In some sports, such as horseshoes, competition will end with camp champions; in other sports it is contemplated to determine Army Corps champions; in some, Army champions, and in two sports, championship of the entire United States Army is contemplated. This program went to the field on December 5th. What effect the outbreak of hostilities will have on it I do not know. My recommendation would be to intensify the program rather than curtail it, whenever the tactical training program would permit.

Football, because of the excessive cost of equipment, does not lend itself easily to small-unit competition. We do, however, encourage regimental competition and divisional competition.

Organization

Each camp or post has a morale officer and a full-time athletic officer. Each division or separate unit within the camp also has a full-time morale officer and athletic officer. Just recently we secured staff approval for the authorization of a full-time regimental recreation officer and the Morale Branch prepared a guide for his instruction and use. This guide has an athletic section containing many of the suggestions I have just passed on to you. In this guide or manual it is recommended to the field that Regimental Athletic Councils be set up with representation of all units and that an enlisted man's managerial system be organized with duties similar to a student manager in a college or university. Duties of Regimental Councils are similar to the numerous duties with which college athletic directors have to cope.

While I am on the subject of Unit Athletic Officers, I would like to make a personal request. Please do not advise physical education majors to write to me or the War Department for jobs. We are swamped with letters and every letter that deals with athletics in all phases has to pass over my desk. Present War Department policy does not provide for either the employment or commissioning of civilian athletic directors for use in Army camps. The athletic and recreation work is being taken care of by well-qualified officers in most cases. There are still some well-qualified reserve officers that are available and have not been called in. Should the policy be changed in the future, it will be properly publicized in the press.

At the present time the Morale Branch is editing a more

complete manual or guide for camp and division morale officers. This guide will also contain a section on athletics.

I also have ready for print a *Technical Manual on Sports and Games* which will be a booklet of three or four hundred pages, outlining dimensions and methods of constructing fields or courts, condensed rules, and coaching or playing hints for seventeen different sports. This will have a distribution of forty to sixty thousand copies down to, and including, every company unit in the Army. I am greatly indebted to Elmer Mitchell of the University of Michigan for invaluable help in proof reading and suggested changes and to the A. S. Barnes and Company and the N.C.A.A. for permission to reprint abridged rules for the various sports.

A suggested program for organizational field days has been sent to the field.

The Morale Branch has also recommended that the athletic program should include physical efficiency tests which are obvious correlatives of primary physical requirements in actual military combat service, for example:

- (1) Throwing a grenade 90 feet into a circle 10 feet in diameter.
- (2) Climb an 8-foot smooth wall.
- (3) Run 100 yards in uniform in 14 seconds.
- (4) Run 50 yards in uniform in 8 seconds.
- (5) Jump a 10-foot ditch.
- (6) Run over a standard obstacle course in a prescribed time.
- (7) Obstacle races with packs.
- (8) Push-ups.
- (9) Chinning or pull-ups.

In order to arouse greater interest, these tests are to be conducted along lines of competition between units.

In addition, other individual competitive athletic events, personal hand-to-hand contests, mass athletics, and group games are encouraged and, where facilities permit, water-safety instruction is being given to soldiers. The Red Cross is cooperating in this.

I do not want to convey the impression that this whole program is operating in every camp. Late maneuvers interfered with the initiation of a great many camp programs. The control and supervision of all recreation, and athletic programs, in the final analysis, rest with local commanders who are in the best position to know local conditions and the needs of their men. In the last three months, however, local commanders have made great strides in the Army athletic programs as a whole.

Theoretically, my job deals only with athletics, not with physical training which comes under G-3 of the General Staff. You will notice, however, that some elements of physical training have been introduced and more will be recommended along that line, not because the Morale Branch is trying to take over any of the G-3 activities but because there is a natural overlapping of physical training and athletic activities. Who can tell where one stops and the other commences.

At present we are working on a mass boxing instruction course. A few camps have already initiated such a program. I would also like to work out a program of physical education tests with a re-testing program from time to time.

The Army physical training program is conducted very efficiently under the supervision of local commanders and produces fine results. No complete statistics and records have been kept on all our troops but in a few camps, "before and after" charts have been kept, based on the thirteen-week training period for newly inducted selectees. The results are definitely encouraging and surprising. Men have gained as high as twenty pounds; postures have improved, and the all-round physical development has been almost unbelievable.

Tactical training permitting, we hope to initiate a mass cross-country program, platoon versus platoon and company versus company. Contrary to popular opinion, all American youths do not have stamina, energy and fire. If you drive out on the highways, do you see the young men of our nation hiking or bicycling? On the contrary, you will most probably see them pleasure-driving in the old man's car. Aside from the specialized athletes in our schools, our modern comforts tend to produce a nation of softies. There are too many of our young men who can not even chin themselves once, or jump over an eight-foot ditch or run over half a mile at their own pace without being absolutely exhausted. How many of this type of young man could survive a Dunkirk? Even in the modern armies, with motorized and mechanized troops, there is a danger that the men will not obtain proper leg conditioning. Consequently, a cross-country program would be of great benefit.

The British soldiers' morale and good military bearing are attributable, in a large measure, to official recognition of sports and physical training as a part of the Army's duty to its personnel. Emphasis on this recognition was increased by war experience. The German troops, encountered by the British, were found to be tough specimens, thoroughly conditioned and excellently trained. The need for more rigorous

physical and disciplinary training of both officers and men resulted in special attention to the detail of exceptionally good officers and non-commissioned officers in the training centers to conduct athletics, gymnasium work, and physical training.

Through appropriated funds, we have been able to construct thirty-six sports arenas in various camps. Thirteen more are authorized, and in all new large camp construction, such buildings will be included. Recently a memorandum was approved whereby in all new camp construction, baseball fields, football fields, tennis courts and other athletic facilities are to be constructed coincident with the camp construction. This cannot help giving an impetus to our Army athletic program.

I understand that the California State Department of Physical Education has recently endorsed a program for public schools which lays stress on mass athletics and events, designed to prepare prospective inductees for the more strenuous activities of warfare. A coordinator will administer this program and keep essential records that will materially aid the draft board when the time for induction to the service arrives. The state of Minnesota, under the capable direction of Frank McCormick, has inaugurated a splendid physical fitness program.

What part should the schools, colleges and universities play in our national defense program? The success or failure of a nation engaged in war is measured by the coordination, development and effective application of all its resources; its man power; its industrial organization; its natural resources and its morale. In order to be successful, a war effort must receive the enthusiastic support of an entire nation. Schools and colleges can help in developing man power and in increasing morale, especially civilian morale. It is contrary to War Department policy to suggest or offer programs to civilian agencies, but I am, personally, of the conviction that athletic and physical fitness programs should be intensified rather than curtailed. Such programs should be broadened also, to include all students rather than the specialized few. Here is an opportunity for physical educators and athletic directors to initiate a nation-wide program of compulsory physical training. I am talking now as a former physical director, not as an Army officer. America has not learned its lesson from the last war. Too many of the young men of America are not able to pass physical examination for service. Our school physical education program as a whole has been a failure. It is not too late to rectify that. Remember, however, that a good pro-

gram, in order to be effective, must be initiated in the grade schools and high schools, while our boys are still in their formative years. A program starting in colleges and universities is too late to be really as effective as a continuous program from grade school up.

Since being here at this meeting, I have felt that there was a sort of undercurrent of doubt as to public approval, and possibly, college presidents' endorsement of your athletic programs in this emergency. Now is the time, if there ever was a time, when it is absolutely imperative that the athletic program be continued and intensified. For years we have preached about the many fine essential traits that athletics develop in the individual, traits of initiative, aggressiveness, and leadership. Would it not be the height of foolishness, now when those very traits are essentials of a good soldier, to curtail the program that gives birth to them? Rather, should the program be broadened, wherever possible, in order to make these benefits available to all students. I would hate to see the colleges and universities initiate a program of offering four years academic training in three years to the detriment of the physical training program, now when physical fitness is important.

The colleges can take the lead in a well-rounded program, and by their examples encourage all grade schools and high schools in their geographical areas to initiate such programs. Even if the war is over in a short while, who knows but what armed forces will be necessary to maintain order in the post-war chaos.

III. COMMANDER JOHN L. REYNOLDS, Officer in Charge of Morale and Recreation Section, Bureau of Navigation, United States Navy.

THIS morning you have heard a discussion of the topic, *Competitive Athletics: Their Contribution in a Crisis*. The Navy also has its ideas on this topic. In the present crisis the contribution of all forms of athletics assumes a new importance to us. The importance is of new significance, but not new in terms of weeks or months. As early as 1938 the Navy Department was seriously thinking in terms of *Competitive Athletics: Their Contribution in a Crisis*. It was then that an officer was assigned to a special study of the entire field of organized recreation. From this study grew a plan to staff each naval district with a number of specialists in recreation as commissioned officers in the Naval Reserve. By the summer of 1940 this program be-

came a reality and procurement of the individuals for the various districts was begun. Subject to the final approval of the Navy Department, each district was allowed to choose its own staff. Therefore, December 7, 1941 found the Navy with a well-integrated program already in operation. The specialists had been identified and commissioned. The basic patterns had been set. The outbreak of hostilities was only the signal to intensify existing activities.

In the meantime, Secretary Knox had, in October of 1940, established our goal as the development of fighting men better equipped both physically and mentally to man our rapidly expanding fleet. To this end, the Secretary issued the following directive:

"Modern war requires the acme of physical fitness and fighting edge. Nothing shall be left undone to insure that all officers and men of our Navy are properly conditioned to meet the utmost demands of physical endurance. Paragraph 8 of General Order 122 (which requires not less than a half hour exercise daily in the open air) must be considered a minimum requirement. All commands afloat and ashore will immediately institute adequate and systematic exercises to bring personnel to peak of physical fitness. Such measures will contribute to the continuance of the present high morale of the Navy."

The Secretary was not content with merely issuing this directive; he followed it up personally, so much so, in fact, that in December of 1940, he sent for Gene Tunney, whom he commissioned as a Lieutenant Commander in the Naval Reserve, with orders to proceed immediately to the naval air stations in Florida and in Texas where pilots were being trained. Gene's job was to do something about making our pilots tougher. Following the accounts of Gene's work at the air stations, it appeared to us in the Morale and Recreation Section that he was becoming involved also in some phases of our recreation program, as you might expect, since making pilots tougher necessitates reducing the effects of pilot fatigue, which in turn involves relaxation and therefore recreation.

The outcome of all this was a conviction that Gene had something which the Navy could use to decided advantage—national reputation, a keen mind, a strong personality and a convincing manner, and, above all, he embodied the personal example of the Secretary's idea of physical fitness. So it was that in March of 1941, Gene was asked to volunteer for full and indefinite active duty, "for the duration."

He came to Washington and took up his duties. After a few weeks of preliminary study and planning, he was sent

to the Third Naval District (New York) for work in the field. It then developed that we needed assistants. It was determined that these assistants must be especially qualified. We began quietly to select a man here and a man there who was a specialist in physical education. The first twenty were sent to the Naval Training Station at Norfolk for a course of indoctrination in naval customs and routine. Then they were put to work.

They were faced with a tough problem. The objectives of the program were the following:

1. To make the personnel of the Navy, individually and integrally, as physically fit as possible, with due regard to normal duties.

2. To assist in maintaining the highest state of morale by providing skilled leadership for the recreational and physical fitness activities in the Navy.

3. To provide adequate facilities to keep the Navy physically fit and to act in a supervisory capacity when actual instruction is not needed.

4. To educate the personnel of the Navy in the use of methods, whereby physical fitness can be attained.

So well was the groundwork laid, that it was only a matter of weeks before definite results were apparent.

If the program was to be extended to the whole Navy, it would require a large number of men, hundreds of them; they could not be hit or miss, they must be tops. After observing the first twenty in operation, we knew that Gene Tunney had something else we wanted — the ability to pick men.

So we started him on a recruiting tour which took him all over the United States, selecting physical instructors. Almost without exception, the more than two hundred we have now processed through the indoctrination course at Norfolk have been highly satisfactory.

The Navy is not easy to sell on a revolutionary idea. This program has been an exception. One training station commanding officer said he wanted only twelve of these men. We assigned him only twelve, although we had set his allowance at a much higher figure. After observing his twelve for only two months, he wrote in to ask that his total allowance be filled. That is typical of our experience.

What has this to do with competitive athletics? Just this — the great majority of these men are outstanding athletes in one field or another. We never send them to stations singly, but in pairs at the least. These men are organizing and conducting athletic participation in all sports. The average enlisted men are normal young Americans.

They love sports just as much as your boys in the colleges. They like to feel that they are in condition. They like to feel they are tough and ready to handle any job. All they need is the opportunity and the qualified guidance. We are now providing this.

Competitive athletics are not new to the Navy. For the twenty-six years, I have been in the Navy, I have come to know the Iron Man intimately. This was the trophy awarded the battleship excelling in organized fleet athletics consisting of rowing, wrestling, baseball, football, boxing and numerous other sports. Now our real competition is with the enemy, but the tradition of the Iron Man still lives.

For three summers in Hawaii, I followed a Navy baseball team which was easily the equal of minor league teams. For thirteen consecutive years that team won, first, the pennant in its own league of Army, Navy and Marine Corps posts around Pearl Harbor and then the Service Championship for the islands, by defeating the winner in the Hawaiian Division League of the United States Army. We not only have competitive athletics, we have a good brand of performance in any of the sports. Look at the football team of the Naval Air Station at Pensacola; for the season just closed it weathered the schedule with only one defeat and was booked to play in the Sugar Bowl contest in New Orleans.

Athletic competitions, however, are not, as I pointed out, restricted to baseball. They encompass all sports. Each fleet, the Atlantic, Pacific and Asiatic, has its own complete fleet athletic rules. Each is similar to the other, with only minor differences. In these rules the procedure for all competitions is laid down. It provides for fairness of competitions among all classes of vessels. One destroyer will be the Fleet Destroyer Champions in a given sport. That team will have an opportunity to compete with the cruiser champions, the submarine champions, the airforce or battleship champions and the ultimate winner will be Fleet Champions. The championship carries with it a certain number of points toward the athletic championship.

Perhaps you wonder if events of the last few weeks will change all this. The answer: Very little. We perhaps may not go in for bowl games, but we will always need the relaxation and the toughening to be gained from competitive sports. We need the lessons in teamwork which we get from competitive athletics.

The Navy cannot realize the fullest and most efficient productive effort from men not in the best physical condition, and men not in good physical condition cannot realize

the fullest benefit from these sports. As I have told you, the Secretary of the Navy, having his own personal experience in mind, fully appreciates this. Hence our physical fitness program. This program is now well established at the naval training stations, through which all our recruits pass. It will shortly be established at every major naval station or naval air station. The physical fitness program at the naval training station is a compulsory part of the recruit's daily routine. His first contact with the program occurs shortly after his arrival at the training station. Immediately upon completing his medical examination which takes place during the first morning at the station, he is given his strength test. This is a series of four tests including push-ups, chinning, back levers and the broad jump. The scores on these tests are correlated and a recruit falling below an accepted standard is placed in an athletic squad, as the group is known at the training station. The standards on these tests have been set by the physical instructors after a careful study of the results of several thousand previous tests. Recruits in the athletic squad are given special additional exercises for development during their six weeks recruit training. Even though the period of training has now been reduced, we are continuing the basic program.

The remainder follow a routine, applicable to the weak squad as well. This routine is half an hour workout before breakfast. Every other morning intensified calisthenics are given. On the alternate mornings the recruits are taken on a two-mile jog.

At specified times throughout the day the recruit companies participate in competitive activities. Here they learn team play, coordination and sportsmanship. In these games, we are not interested in having only the outstanding players participate; we see to it that all men have an opportunity to play and we pay particular attention to those who are not up to standard.

There are a few facts in which you will be interested. Whereas the average improvement during the six weeks of training is 25 per cent for the entire group, the improvement of the weak squad is 62 per cent. These figures compare with a normal improvement of 11 per cent throughout the entire group, before the intensive physical fitness program was instituted.

An interesting by-product of this program is shown in the comparative mental tests given these men—General Classification Tests, as they are sometimes known. Preliminary reports show that recruits receiving the special addi-

tional physical training show an increased score on these tests of 15 per cent as compared with a 5.7 per cent increased score for the recruit in normal training. It is too early to try to draw comprehensive conclusions from these figures; nevertheless, it is a situation that will warrant continued study. But is it not fair to contribute a large part of this improvement to the physical training of these men?

Who are the men actually conducting this program? Doing the spade work? They are young men under thirty who are experienced in physical education. We have a number of men with master's degrees in this field. Preferably they are unmarried. We now have located a sufficient number of these men to fill our present needs. But we are still receiving applications, which, since December 9th or 10th, have averaged about seventy-five per day. From here on we will take only those men who meet high standards. Remember, we are not choosing a whole navy. We are choosing men for a speciality and it is a new departure. Its future success depends upon careful selection of additional men when, and if, required.

In my work with this program, I see more possibilities than simply improving the men whom the Navy enlists. If we are sufficiently successful, perhaps it will have a profound influence on the fitness of the entire nation. This result is already making itself evident. When Gene Tunney recently made his tour of the United States in search of young men, he spent two days at the Naval Recruiting Station in Nashville, Tennessee. One of those days he attended a luncheon at which Governor Cooper of Tennessee was present. The Governor became interested in what Gene was doing and asked many questions about the program. That afternoon the Governor returned to his office, canceled a hunting trip for the next day (and you know what that means in Tennessee), and called in his school superintendents. "Do something about physical training," was the order. Week before last we were much interested to get the sequel. The Governor had asked the United States Office of Education to assist him in selecting a State Director of Physical Education. Perhaps if other states will follow Tennessee's lead in increasing their activity in this direction, who knows how much the rejections by selective service will be reduced?

Physical training and competitive athletics both teach coordination and teamwork. Where would your football games be, if the line played for a line buck and the back tried to make an end run?

The modern man-of-war is nothing more than a team in a deadly competition. From the captain down, every member of the team is definitely important. If the fireman does not keep his boilers going at capacity, the ship will lose her speed, lose her place in the line, and not only interfere with the navigation of other units of the battle line, but, worse, blanket her own fire or else that of some other ship. If the ammunition crew does not get the ammunition up fast enough, the pointer cannot fire the gun. If the fire control party does not give the right firing data, the accuracy of fire will be lost. This teamwork applies to the whole battle line when the ships become the members of a larger team. If the destroyers and cruisers do not do their work; if our aircraft is ineffective, our battleships are too hampered by diversions to be fully effective. Need there be any question about the part that competitive athletics can play in a crisis, or about the advantages of physical training which not only improves physical coordination and teamwork, but improves mental coordination as well?

Do you think for one minute that Captain Colin Kelly had not learned the value of team play? Might not his contribution in this crisis perhaps have been fostered in competitive athletics? And how about the boys on Wake Island?

In closing, I should like to make one further point: Some of you may have heard that the Navy this year had a football team. I spent one afternoon in Baltimore watching a better team continue Notre Dame's usual success against Navy. That team was coached by Frank Leahy, whom I later heard, after the close of the season, and before December 7th, make a brief statement on the radio program, Vox Pop. His statement was, in part, as follows:

"Our success we feel was due to spirit, sacrifice, unselfishness in team play. Notre Dame's football squad of this year was a carbon copy of real American democracy. Every man played as a member of the team, each boy thinking in terms of team success rather than personal glory."

"Should America be called upon again to defend our rights, we feel that the same spirit of sacrifice and team play which characterized the 1941 Notre Dame squad will again preserve the American way of living."

Frank Leahy said that about his team. I dare say that most football coaches could say the same thing about their own teams. This, to me, is the word picture of the contribution of competitive athletics in a crisis. What these boys learn about unselfish devotion to the team, in playing the brand of football required today, is the making of national victory.

MEETING OF THE SMALL COLLEGE GROUP

Tuesday Afternoon Session, December 30

HOW CAN MEMBERS OF THE ATHLETIC DEPARTMENT AID THE PROSPECTIVE SELECTEE?

I. THURSTON J. DAVIES, President, Colorado College

I FEEL very much honored to have been asked to come here and address this group, especially after all the comments I have heard about college presidents both at last night's Council meeting and at today's sessions. Apparently we are "on the spot."

I very definitely wish that more of the physical education and athletic people could get their presidents interested in coming to these meetings. I think they are very stimulating and very important, and I, for one, would not have missed the discussions so far.

Of course, the president of an institution has to think of this problem in terms of all of it. You all realize, no doubt, the pressure that the administrative officers are under, with respect to the curriculum, to the finances, and to all of the sections of the college program; and yet it seems to me that what has been said here today is very significant for all of us. At the present time throughout all fields of endeavor in our institutions — whether in physical education or athletics or anything else — the challenge is to intensify our programs. If we are doing ten hours of work a day, then we should step it up to fourteen hours; if we are doing eight hours of work a day, then we should also step that up to fourteen hours. For, if we can do that, then it seems to me that we will be doing our share, even though some of us perhaps may not be able to get into the active military or naval services.

When I am asked to talk about morale, it seems to me that is a pretty large order. I wonder how many times today we have heard the word morale spoken; and then I wonder how many times most of us have sat down and tried to think in terms of what morale actually is with respect to the programs which we ourselves are trying to put into operation in our respective institutions.

Fritz Crisler this morning spoke about three major contributions which are produced as a result of athletics: leadership, physical fitness, and morale. We see the effects of

morale, but how to go about it definitely is perhaps a different thing. We know that the morale which we seek is a different type of morale from that which the Germans and the Japanese have developed, because we know that we want to live in a different kind of world, a world in which people will have a different attitude and ideology than that which is today believed in by the Japanese and the Germans.

In just a few minutes I would like to take a "crack" at breaking down this term of morale, in order to see some of its important parts and to see how they apply perhaps to our particular situation. It seems to me that one of the first ways that we can think of morale — morale among the boys who are going off to service — is in the establishment in them of a distinct feeling of pride. I think that is one of the most important things we can do. Many of the qualities that were mentioned here today by the various speakers as stemming from athletic programs, and as a result of physical education, stem from that pride and confidence which we must develop and have at high levels on our campuses.

I want to tell you a story. The Army and the Navy have been mentioned frequently here today, so that I feel a little bit lost, because this story has to do with a couple of marines. It happens to be a true one. It happened down in Pueblo, Colorado about a week after the Pearl Harbor incident. These two marines walked into a store that sold drugs and other things to make men comfortable and happy, and apparently they were preparing to embark upon a long railroad journey. Be that as it may, they wanted something to console them or to fortify them while on their way.

Well, they stated their needs, and the proprietor of the store, being interested in anyone wearing a uniform, engaged these two fellows in conversation and asked them, "Where do you two boys think you are going to be sent for duty?"

To this question one of the men replied, "Well, we don't know, but we were hoping that they are going to send us out to Wake Island to relieve the two marines out there, so that they might have a chance to come home for Christmas!"

It seems to me that there is something more significant than just the appearance of "cockiness" in that remark; that it is something more than just a point of view. It shows an attitude of pride — "Yes, we can go out there and do the job." The civilian morale at that point, I think, was

very definitely established for that section of Pueblo when the proprietor of the store gave them "reinforcement" at no cost.

Now, we want that sort of pride. It seems to me that what Commander Hamilton said this morning was very significant in that respect, namely: build up a feeling of pride in these men; make them feel that the thing, they want most to do, is to get out and do something. In this respect, it seems to me, we must think even more definitely of stepping up the competitive interest in intramural, as well as in intercollegiate sports. I say intramural sports, first, perhaps because they are going to be hit hardest, as far as the colleges are concerned. The more we step up the tempo of intramural programs, the more we are going to establish this very thing we are talking about.

Going back in the lives of any of us who have competed with others, even on the mildest scale in some form of collegiate sport, I wonder if this is not true, that there are certain things, happening to any man who participates in some sport, which help to build up within him a type of pride and confidence that perhaps is not created within him by any other source. I am always interested in this thought: You see the big teams playing and you see the tremendous crowds watching; and then ten years later, I often wonder who remembers what happened except the individual himself. There may have been some play that he made which he never thought he could do, as a result of which there was created within him a sense of pride such as he could not have developed in any other manner. For example, during the stress of competition which takes place in a basketball game, a boy may do something which he, perhaps, thought he never could do physically. As a result, that builds up in him something that is very important at this time. Therefore, in order to help develop this pride and confidence in our youngsters, so that they might tackle the task before them with strength and vigor, it is necessary, it seems to me, to develop our intramural programs.

There is another aspect of morale which I think is important in our programs, and that is (I don't want to appear to be the educator who is trying to preach to you or to sell you on some point) the matter of vision: planning our programs so that, if possible, we will be doing something not only for the emergency but something which will aid us in winning the peace after the war. You will recall that it was stated here this morning that we went into these programs of physical education after the First World War, and then, after it was over, we allowed them to "slough"

off in certain respects, to the end that a large proportion of our population (I don't believe that the colleges can be blamed particularly for this) began to get soft; so that today, in one sense of the word, we have to start all over again in this effort. Right now, we should be thinking in terms of programs, which not only meet the present emergency, but which are sound, continuing programs of physical education throughout the United States, so that we can look ahead in that respect; so that we may look ahead also to the way these youngsters are feeling about these programs. You can stress to them the importance of their carrying them on for the future.

In our institution we wondered how we could make these boys, going into the service, get some feeling of solidarity — some feeling that they belong to something — some feeling that they were leaders on the campus simply because they had come into the picture of Selective Service. We finally organized a club which we call the Twenty-one Club. It consists of all students who are old enough to come under the Selective Service. They wear a button. We do not have any cover charge, of course. The dues might be called a cover charge in this group; they meet every week or two, and they have officers from the Army and Navy come down and tell them something about the services, about their own prospects and futures and all that sort of thing.

When anybody goes away to service, the group gets together and has a little party for him and, perhaps, gives him a gift of some sort. That has worked out very well. It gives these boys who have reached the age of eligibility for Selective Service a feeling that it is a great distinction to them, and an honor to the campus, to be in that particular group.

I believe that we ought to point this out, that the problem of each institution is a different problem. While sitting at the luncheon table, I was very much interested in one phase of the development of a program in the light of the emergency that was being discussed by a group of representatives of small colleges from one area in the United States. As the conversation went on, it became perfectly obvious that, because of location, because of the financial background perhaps of the students, and because of many other reasons, each one of them had a little separate problem. I do not think we are going to be able to lay out any program here today, for example, which would help all of our institutions. I do think, however, that, if everyone attempts to give some information as to the best things that he is doing in his institution, all of us will be able to

take many ideas home with us which will be of great benefit to our own individual institutions.

In the third place, it seems to me that morale indicates an intelligent approach — not getting swept off our feet. I do not mean the kind of robber methods used by the totalitarian states, but it strikes me that, if we are going to be sensible, we want to know where we are going before we jump. As for our own academic program, which of course started a long time ago — I mean, when this emergency first started — no doubt we have made many mistakes in our organization which might have been avoided, had we applied intelligent, careful thinking before we went ahead and did anything. That right now is particularly important.

I have been greatly interested in some of the things that have happened. I think we have got to be realistic about this thing. We are going to have to create a rough, tough fighting force; and, if we are going to accomplish that, we shall have to make use of certain things. On the evening of December 7th, I had to sit on a panel sponsored by the Institute of International Relations, which was to discuss the subject, *Spiritual Values in War, Peace and Defense*. That was somewhat of a tough assignment for me just then. I was rather interested in the subject and then, without exactly meaning to do so, I threw a bombshell into the meeting.

I told them that I did not think that I should be sitting on that panel. When I was asked why I felt that way, I told them that I did not believe there were, or are, any spiritual values in war. And then I said: But I want to make that point clear. I think that the thing we are trying to look at — this vision that we have — has some really deep spiritual values in it. On the other hand, it seems to me that we want to send a rough, tough, hard-boiled fighting army into the lines, so that, when a man goes into action, we shall have him so trained that he will be able to do the thing that he is required to do as a hard-hitting soldier. And I think that we have got to keep that very clearly in mind and accept intelligently the fact that, that is one of the things which we are attempting to do. So I say here, today, that morale also involves intelligence.

Finally, I think that morale involves strength; and I think that it involves, not only strength, but the type of strength which brings a certain zest for action, a certain zest for hitting hard that only competitive athletics can bring. I have heard much discussion as to whether, in our physical education programs at the present time, we should be swinging back to the calisthenics idea pretty completely.

Personally I do not think that we should. It seems to me that we still need that same balance between the set exercises, that develop physical vigor, and those competitive exercises, which need something a little beyond that: that is, the zest, the will, the courage, the coöperation, and all these other qualities that have been so much talked about today.

As we face this group which is going into the service, from the standpoint of physical education and athletics, we have a very deep concern in trying to analyze what we are attempting to do, with respect to developing morale in them. If we can, as a result of these programs, say: that these young men are getting a very strong development in their pride and confidence as regards their ability to do the job; that we are giving them some vision as to what the job means and what it entails and all the values in it; that we are sending them in as intelligent individuals to do a job which they recognize to be a task, not only of individuals, but as part of a general whole; and that we are also giving them that strength which comes from the type of physical development which we can give them, and also from that competitive instinct which gives them an inner strength to go ahead and do the job required of them; then, I would say that, at the present time, we are thinking in terms of the type of thing that will give us the high morale, and the consistent high morale, which will make our college youngsters, as they go into service, prepared to serve in the way that has been asked of them by the speakers here this morning.

II. ELLWOOD A. GEIGES, Representative from the Physical Fitness Division of Civilian Defense.

THE effectiveness of America in this crisis depends on the morale of its citizens; and the basic foundation of morale is physical stamina and vigor. Our citizens are now at last aware of the urgent need for united sustained effort. The roar of industry grows louder as the tremendous production of war equipment steadily increases. Leisure time is being absorbed in many volunteer services. There is a speeding up throughout the nation with attendant tension and fatigue. If we are to withstand the rigors of war, we must be strong, for only in the knowledge that we possess the strength to endure, can we face the future with confidence — with the confidence that underlies morale.

The results of the examination of selectees give mute

evidence that the majority of our young men are not physically conditioned to serve their country. If this group of our manhood, at the most vigorous stage of life includes about 50 per cent who are physically unfit, we can assume that these figures do not exaggerate the general condition of society.

The Physical Fitness Division of the Office of Civilian Defense is endeavoring to achieve the goal expressed in its slogan, "Hale America!" Its purpose is to develop a desire among people of all ages for the well-being which comes with physical fitness, and to focus attention on the need for, and importance of, vigorous good health.

In our effort to make America physically fit, we are not concerned in building up men for the Army alone. In this age of mechanized war, it requires at least seventeen men at the work bench on the home front to maintain and support one soldier on the fighting front.

Every agency in the national, state and local governments has been made conscious of the drastic and immediate need of service in the present crisis, and of the necessity of playing its part in the one important task now before us — the safe-guarding of our democratic principles and the insistence upon the right of free men to live, so that free men shall not perish.

You men, engaged in the development of youth in the colleges of our nation, have a task before you. You know that the idea of the value of health is obtained, for the most part, through the teachings and practices of school and college programs. Thorough, valuable, and widespread as college health and physical education activities are, they still leave much to be desired. False economy, faculty and student indifference, and shortsighted planning have hindered the growth of a completely rational and comprehensive program. More attention must be given to physical education. Too many colleges pay too little attention to the value of the work conducted by your departments. In many cases, you have a lack of adequate gymnasiums, athletic fields, and play space. If you are to improve the work that you are doing, may I urge that you make no change in your general objectives, but that you become more enthusiastic about the work in which you are engaged. Develop this spirit to such a degree, that you impress upon the officials of the colleges, you represent, the importance and necessity of an adequate physical education and health program. Emphasize all forms of competitive and non-competitive activities; devise well-conceived plans for hygiene instruction and health service. Do not be satis-

fied with the present insufficient curricular time, allotted now with the lack of adequate facilities or personnel. It is time that the officials of every university realize the importance of including in their curricula well-rounded programs for all college students, everyday, they are in attendance. One or two-year compulsory physical education courses are highly unsatisfactory and create in the minds of our growing boys and girls a false idea of the place that health occupies in daily living. The Reserve Officers Training Corps is fine, but it should be a supplement to the prescribed course in the gymnasium, in the swimming pool, and on the athletic field. Passive activities should be forgotten as prescribed assignments for the normal student. No longer should we accept substitutes for vigorous muscular work in the development of young men and women. This present emergency should provide you college physical directors with the opportunity of establishing the physical education program in the important place that it rightfully belongs in the training of our youth. The college program should offer instruction in activities that promote strength, endurance, and skill along with an understanding of, and an appreciation for, democratic society. This program should include every activity from simple hikes and conditioning exercises to highly competitive athletic games. The type of activity should be suited to the needs and the capabilities of each individual student. A vigorous and healthy body makes a better classroom student and our college officials must be convinced of this fact. It is suggested that you demand that greater attention be paid by the proper authorities to the immediate treatment of remedial defects, discovered by examining physicians in their periodic inspection of students. The draft statistics indicate that too many remedial defects were permitted to go without treatment, until the damage was irreparable.

There is no question that those of you who have been engaged in this work have done as good a job as could be expected under the existing conditions. For the lasting benefit to the youth of this nation, however, all of you, gathered here, should endeavor to provide additional time in the school curriculum for physical and health education, and should use every energy to increase personnel and expand facilities that will insure them healthy adult lives. You men, who are leaders in this field of education, surely realize the importance of the place that your field should occupy in the education and training of American youth, so that future problems of physical fitness will be minimized.

It is the purpose of the Division of Physical Fitness to

lend aid, support and whatever assistance is possible to all programs throughout the country, which will contribute to the building of national morale, with emphasis on physical fitness. It is the objective also of this division to assist in the extension and expansion of such programs, and to initiate the setting-up of programs where none now exist.

The national physical fitness program is an instrument to be used by organizations to further the interest of the general public in the physical welfare of all its people. We invite you, therefore, to use our office, whenever possible to focus attention on the good work you are now doing, and what you propose further to do.

We are working to prepare for the future, as well as for the present emergency. If we develop the youth of our land to maintain the ideals of democracy by furthering the physical welfare of the individual in that democracy; if we keep the giant wheels of our industry turning through the building and the maintaining of healthy vigorous man power; if we provide for stable, sane thinking in time of stress by insuring strong, enduring bodies; if we develop physical fitness through the expansion of our program and the encouragement of greater participation of all individuals in activities, adapted to their ability and needs, then, we are safe-guarding democracy at its roots.

DISCUSSIONS AND INTERCHANGE OF OPINIONS

IN announcing the program of the joint session of the Small College Group of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the College Physical Education Association, Chairman H. W. Clark said: The talks that we had this morning, as well as those which we heard at the luncheon meeting, were certainly most informative and inspiring; but as far as we are concerned as delegates, they had a definitely passive quality, and the aim and object of this particular meeting is to make our participation most active. In other words, this is one of the few chances that you have in the course of the convention to tell of your own experiences and ideas and thereby to let us all profit by the interchange of opinions. This program will only be successful in so far as you, yourselves, enter wholly and frankly into the discussions that will follow these talks.

The speakers here today are going to speak to us more in the nature of a provocative manner than with any attempt to give us any exhaustive treatment of their subject; and I hope that, while they are talking, you will jot down any

ideas that come to your mind upon which you, yourselves, may later elaborate or about which you might ask questions in order to obtain additional information. I trust that all of you will participate in the discussions to the fullest extent. The joint meetings of these two groups in the past have always been successful. I believe they were especially successful in New Orleans a few years ago, when the membership participated at the meeting very freely and very enthusiastically.

Following the addresses, as printed in the preceding pages of the report of this session, the meeting was open for discussions, questions, expressions of experiences, and interchange of opinions.

Professor Frederick W. Luehring (Pennsylvania): I have been hearing much about all aspects of physical fitness, but there is one very important thing, that ought to be emphasized at this time. It takes no particular wisdom to see that the fighting has got to be carried on over the water, in the water, under the water, or beyond. It should be very evident, therefore, that any man who is to give a good account of himself and who is going to fight to the very last and handle himself in the water, as well as on land, needs to know how to swim. He ought to be able to swim with full equipment — and that means a different kind of swimming than the crawl. It means that he must know how to handle himself in the water, and that is easy to learn, if proper instruction is given. Such strokes as the side stroke and a modified breast stroke are immensely more valuable than the crawl stroke in combat.

Besides having experience in handling himself in the water with his clothes on and with full equipment, a man ought to know how to ward off an opponent; and beyond that, he ought to have skill in overcoming, disabling and grounding an opponent. It is possible to organize this in the body of instructions so that it might be taught in the camps and in our educational institutions. I do not believe that the military and fighting aspects of swimming have been properly emphasized, and they are tremendously important.

Professor T. N. Metcalf (University of Chicago): I listened all last evening and all day today to talks on physical fitness by representatives of the Army and the Navy, of the colleges, and of the civilian defense organizations, and I have concluded that, while we may have been doing a pretty good job in preparing for service in the military forces a few specialized athletes in our institutions, we have sort of missed the boat in the kind of training that we have been emphasizing in our colleges for the general run of students.

It seems to me that we are due for a shake-up in the programs of a good many of our schools where we have placed so much emphasis upon the welfare and the recreational training, and training for participation in good leisure-time sports, most of them rather mild, after college days. It seems to me that the emphasis now must be placed upon activities which develop strength and endurance and fighting spirit. I think we have got to carry it all the way down the line throughout our entire student bodies.

I believe it is rather a sad commentary on our programs that the naval training stations have to set up units for the physical development of at least 80 per cent of the inductees; that the men in charge of naval aviation feel that they must keep their men for three months in an induction center, in order to develop strength and endurance and fighting spirit; and that our army replacement centers must lengthen the period of basic training, in order to get their men physically fit. It seems to me that the challenge to our colleges is that we ought to make up our minds that we are going to do such a good job of physical conditioning that the Navy will not need these developmental units; that the naval aviation division will not need to keep their men for a period of three months in their induction centers; and that the Army will be able to speed up their basic period of training, because we will turn over to them men who will be in better shape, so far as strength and endurance and agility and fighting spirit are concerned.

Professor Harry A. Scott (Rice Institute): Speaking to Professor Metcalf's point, I heartily concur with everything he says. I think, however, he might have left an impression such as we do not wish to leave. It is a fact that most of the men in the Army and the Navy are not college men. Therefore, the programs which we have had in our colleges have not been such failures as seems to have been implied. I rather suspect that most of the men in the 80 per cent unfit group in the naval program are fellows who have dropped out of school somewhere along the line. As a result, their failure to live up to standards cannot be attributed to any lack of training on our part. I agree with Professor Metcalf in that our college programs have not been everything we want them to be.

Member: I have attended athletic meetings in various parts of the country in recent months — about four in number — and the question of physical fitness, of course, has been the subject most talked about; but the talks have been made to men who are already sold on this problem. We as

physical directors, coaches and educators are sold on the subject; every man here is sold on it. What we need at our meetings are more men like President Davies. Our high schools are just scratching the surface in this country. Can we say that they are putting on a real program, when they require physical education only twice a week for the freshmen and sophomores. This is true, also, in our colleges and universities.

What we must do is sell our administrators. We have been talking about this for years, ever since the last world war, and we are still scratching the surface. It is not the physical educator's fault. He needs the time, the place and the personnel. I think we should put this message across one way or another to the administrators of the colleges, universities and high schools, if we are to have the desired results.

The comments which were made at the luncheon here today by the Army and Navy representatives, we will have to admit, were not very favorable to our work. They formed a rather strong indictment of our system in this country. We must sell the idea, then (I am putting this pretty strongly), straight to the administrators of our high schools and colleges.

Dr. William L. Hughes (Columbia): I understand that we have had the assurance of Mr. Geiges that we can get Mr. Kelly, who represents the United States Government, to back your statement and, if necessary, to contact your administrators so that you can get the kind of a program you believe in.

Professor Curry S. Hicks (Massachusetts State College): One of the things which has been disturbing me for the past few weeks is a movement that seems to be on foot among the colleges and universities to increase the tempo of the regular college curriculum: that is, to do away with vacations and consolidate the courses so that the students can complete a four-year course in three years. All the earmarks of such a program, so far as I can see, indicate what I think we can all logically expect, namely: that in consolidating the program and intensifying it wherever possible, time is going to be taken away from the opportunities which we now have to handle our students in physical education and in athletic programs, and this at a time, and under conditions, when, it seems to me, such programs of ours ought rather to be intensified, if participation in these athletic activities are to yield the results which are required to make fighting men. Along with what Doctor

Hughes has said in respect to this type of situation, it seems to me that phase of it should also come to the attention of our college administrators.

Mr. Geiges: In line with what the last two speakers have said, I really believe that, if you make a definite statement to the effect that this thing will be backed up by the Federal Government, the attention of your administrators will be called to the fact that the programs in physical education should not be curtailed for any economic reason or for any other reason. Now is the time to get your shoulders in there, and I believe that, if you do that, you will get what is coming to you and what rightfully belongs to the students. Do not forget that they are the ones who are taking it on the chin, because they are not getting what is coming to them. I believe that you now have an opportunity, of which you should take full advantage.

Professor Hicks: I wish to make this point clear: We recognize this situation, but I think it is of the utmost importance that from the Federal Government to the presidents of our institutions such a message as this should come direct, immediately.

Mr. Geiges: I am only Mr. Kelly's executive assistant and he is the man who will do the job. I am certain of this: Only last week we sent telegrams to two of the leading colleges in the country who gave some indication — although not by official statement from their offices, but through the newspapers — that they were about to curtail their programs. We immediately wired the presidents of those two institutions and asked them, not only to continue their college and intramural programs, but to step up their physical education programs, so as, not only to take care of this emergency, but to establish more definitely (as I indicated earlier in my remarks) the place which properly belongs to the physical education and training of their students.

Dr. J. H. Nichols (Oberlin College): I would like to ask President Davies, as an administrator, whether he thinks it is possible to offer the four-year course in three years and still maintain the type of program in athletics, physical education and recreation which we have been talking about today?

President Davies: I think there has been some misunderstanding. I am speaking now just as one educator about this three-year plan. I might tell you what we are

doing, because that is the only way I can illustrate it. We plan to run a ten-weeks' summer school course, beginning almost immediately after the close of the regular college term. In that summer school, for example, we will allow a high school graduate to enter at the beginning of the summer. He can then take three summer school courses and three regular terms on a two-semester basis and complete his four year's work.

The question has been raised as to whether such intensive study would not prevent him from doing this other thing. I think that here we link in with your committees on student aid. I think that Colonel Hibbs will agree (the Army and Navy academies lead the way in this respect), that there has been no disposition to cut the content of the courses in the institutions, but rather to step up the length of time. They are not involved with a financial problem, whereas a great proportion of our youngsters have a financial problem to face as they go through college. I think that it is time that all of us got together with our student aid committees, if we are going to run these summer courses, in an effort to integrate with our regular student-aid programs some student-aid programs during the summer. I myself am not afraid of the undergraduate going to college for forty-six weeks instead of thirty-six weeks. We do have to do something to take care of the boy whose presence in college does depend upon his ability to earn part of his tuition.

With respect to the other part of your question, I do not believe that, at any point in this program, we need to face — in my own institution, at any rate — any cut-down in our physical education or competitive program. It seems to me that we can do them both and should do them both. To go to what I stated before, I do not think there is a single faculty member or student who is not willing to put more hours of good, solid, substantial work into his 24-hour day than was necessary before this present emergency came up; and if neither the student nor the faculty members are willing to do that, then we certainly are failing in this development of morale which we have been talking about.

Dean E. LeRoy Mercer (Pennsylvania): I have been very much impressed all through these conferences with the fact that the central topic has been that of physical fitness and morale. Almost everybody who has spoken has touched on both topics, as if they were more or less a single one. The question has also come up at our meetings of civilian physical fitness. The Major has talked to us some-

what concerning the acceptability of a man for military service as judged by certain standards of organic conditions and mental reactions or aptitudes to service.

Mr. Geiges has stated that it takes seventeen people at home to support one soldier in the field. It has been impressed upon me that there is one service which those of us who are in this type of work can render to Mr. Geiges and his national committee work. Many of us are called upon at various times to address numerous types of gatherings, which include men of all ages, boys, or mixed gatherings; and it seems to me that, after coming home with the inspiration we have derived from these meetings, we might find it possible in our talks to people to emphasize the tremendous difference between what people ordinarily call good health and what we consider physical fitness, whether it be fitness for service in the Army or the Navy or the Marine Corps, or whether it be a type of physical fitness which we believe is right for general living.

Professor C. H. McCloy (State University of Iowa): I am not so sure that we have a clean bill of health on this thing that Mr. Olds mentioned in respect to the physical educator, because it seems to me that we are facing two or three things from the past. From about 500 B. C. to the time that America discovered Thorndike, physical education emphasized this physical fitness that we have been talking about as one of its major purposes. We then began emphasizing two things, both of which were advances over the thing which we had in the past; and one of these was the educational aspect of the thing. We talked about physical education, as many of you older men know, thirty-five or forty years ago, and what we meant was the kind of training and development of the kind of skill which Swedish gymnastics, for example, gives. We talked about James' habits and G. Stanley Hall's recapitulation theory, and that was physical education then. We have, however, gone way beyond that. We now attempt to build up a man's morale and character, as well as his physical fitness. But in the doing of this, one of the things that we have done has been to put most of our emphasis upon these educational aspects, while in many cases we have almost completely forgotten about this physical fitness program.

The second thing we did was to emphasize the recreational aspects of the thing; we talked a great deal about preparing the individual for recreational pursuits after school. If a mental hygienist got hold of us, he would tell us that we were not facing reality. For example, in the town in which I happen to teach, our high school prepares the boys

and girls to play tennis, whereas the town itself has only one public tennis court; it prepares boys and girls to play all kinds of sports for which we have not a vestige of public equipment with which they might carry on.

It so happened that yesterday, while coming here on the train, I began to figure out what facilities it would be necessary for the city of Detroit to have. If one-half of the people between school age and forty-five decided to do what we say should be taught them to do; in other words, that they should get out and play two or three times a week in some athletic sport. Why, it would require facilities such as I fear, you would not find in this city for the next ten or twenty years. We simply have not been facing reality in our physical education and athletic programs.

Again, we have been training our young people for skills which they perhaps are not going to use in many cases. We have neglected this one important aspect of our physical fitness program, and in many cases we have been almost ashamed to ask people to do that which will make them physically fit. It has been, in many cases, quite a difficult task to have a teacher of physical education ask somebody to do that which would help him get into proper physical shape.

Get in shape for what? Well, we know right now what we are getting in shape for. But getting in shape for better industry, or getting in shape for better living in general, it seems to me, is an excuse quite good in itself. However, we must not do anything that is unnatural. We are living an unnatural life. What is natural about golf? Anything that you do that is natural when playing golf is wrong!

We can condition people better within a few weeks by deliberately planning for it than we can condition them during a period of months or years with the kind of programs we now have set up for them. I visited a state university recently where I learned that they were thinking of cutting out the term "physical education" and using the word "recreation" instead. Recreation for what, when you haven't the facilities?

Dr. C. W. Savage (Oberlin College): I was one of those who attended a special meeting that was called in Washington by the N. C. A. A. in 1917, at which time we were addressed by the then Secretary of War, the Honorable Newton D. Baker, who spoke to us about this problem of the value of athletics in war. And Mr. Baker at that time stated very emphatically (you will find a record of his words among the records of this Association's proceedings)

that the star athletes were of tremendous value, but he likewise stated that we were not getting enough of them.

Now, it seems to me that Mr. Kelly, in his message to our college and university presidents, might ask them to stiffen up on the kind of programs we are developing in the field of athletic competition and not to spend (as I know they are doing in one particular institution) \$20,000 for their staff of intercollegiate coaches and only \$1,800 for part-time intramural directors. This latter system is not economically sound and it is not the sort of thing that Mr. Baker wanted. I wish that the people in the Civilian Defense Program, through Mr. Kelly, would put some emphasis on that phase of the situation.

Professor Livingston (Denison University): I have been in close touch with the tests that are being given at the Navy yards. Many of the men go through with a perfect physical examination, but most of them do not pass these four tests which they are required to take in athletics. As one of the naval officers, I believe, stated this morning, those four tests consist of the following: the standing broad jump, 6' 6"; pull-ups, 7 times, I believe; push-ups from the floor, 13 times; and back levers, 15 times. If the men pass these four standard tests, they are passed on to what are called the hardening groups; they place these individuals in companies where they develop these hardening processes, as they call it, or ruggedness. Is that true?

Mr. C. J. Mang: That is true to a certain extent. They continue with their athletic training every day throughout the regular routine of drilling and work; but in addition to that they are given from an hour to an hour-and-a-half of physical exercise.

Professor Harold S. Wood (Wesleyan): There has been a great deal of self-condemnation apparent at our meetings. It would seem that we had not designed our programs very well. I think we ought to keep in mind the fact, before we begin to develop an inferiority complex, that our programs were designed for a nation at peace. We were thinking of satisfactions in terms of social values, as well as physical and morale. Right now we are at war, and it has become necessary for us to make some changes in our programs; to emphasize the physical fitness and morale values perhaps with less emphasis on the social values. But, we have not been asleep. I think we have been a little slow perhaps in making changes, just as a democracy is a little slow in gearing itself to war-time conditions. I believe we will do the job, but I do not think that we should feel too sorry about the type of programs we have had in the past.

Professor Nichols: I think it might be interesting to know how many colleges are introducing first-aid courses — courses in hygiene — especially first-aid courses in connection with their physical education programs.

Chairman Clark: In the East I know that many colleges have started first-aid courses since December 7th, not only for their own student bodies but for the citizenry in the various communities as well.

I wonder if we might have a showing of hands of those colleges that have started first-aid courses within the year? (About twenty hands were raised.)

Professor Carl P. Schott (Penn State): This last year we gave the basic Red Cross first-aid course to 340 students, and those 340 students have received their certificates. On the 6th of January we will begin a short course in first aid, which will be eight hours in length. Those enrolled will attend classes one night a week for a month. The course will include a half-hour lecture and an hour and a half of practical work. It will cover shocks, bleeding, fractures, gas attacks, and so forth.

At the same time we are training additional instructors who will take up curing the second month. We have had great interest manifested on the part of the students in this particular type of course, because it does not require the twenty clock hours which they feel, in a crowded college program, they are unable to spare. I thought it would be of some interest to this group to know about this shorter first-aid course. Those who finish it will not receive any certificate.

Professor George Van Bibber (University of Connecticut): About a week or so ago our president made an announcement that our college course was going to be shortened to May 17. It was not our intention to make the public believe that our intercollegiate athletic program would be cut down or even cancelled. Therefore, I would suggest that you see to it that your publicity is of the right kind so that the wrong impression is not created in the minds of the public. I want to assure you that our president and all others who are connected with the athletic program in our institution intend to intensify our athletic program rather than to cut it down.

Delegate (Kalamazoo College): Besides the first-aid course for majors and minors, we have offered a first-aid

course in connection with the Red Cross as an elective. And we are now setting up an organization whereby all students, both men and women, in our institution will be required to take a course in first aid.

Professor Luehring: I recently noticed that one of the high schools in our state has discontinued all its physical education programs and substituted for it a first-aid course. This, it seems to me, is a very unfortunate thing. I should think that the physical education program should rather be intensified and this first-aid course instituted as an addition.

I have also noticed that much pressure is being used in various areas (which means we are going to have to face a problem similar to what we had to face previously), to put in military education in the public schools as a substitute for physical education. I think that this would be a most unfortunate thing. If this should be done. The first thing that ought to be done is to have these youngsters put in such condition physically that they will attain complete organic strength and fitness, and all these other all-round necessary qualifications, so that when they do begin to take instruction for either military or naval service, such instruction will not be wasted upon them; so that rather, they will be able to greatly profit by it.

Doctor Hughes: Since we are talking about new courses, I think this group might be interested in learning about the experiment which we are going to attempt this semester. We intend to set up a course for civilian defense physical fitness leaders. Just what the exact name of that course will be, I am not certain at the moment; it hasn't been precisely determined as yet. We believe that there will be need for many volunteer workers who may or may not be professional laborers. We are going to try to give them a course which will permit them to go out into the field of civilian work and do the tasks that will be required of them.

Professor McClay: You may be interested in something that we are doing in the state of Iowa. About ten days ago, the State Physical Education Association's Council met in Des Moines. At that council meeting, it was determined that we would approach the State Department of Public Instruction and several other groups to see if we couldn't get together two groups of people in Des Moines for several days in a work-shop conference. Those groups are meeting in Des Moines today, to put together a little syllabus, one for boys and one for girls, of not more than 75 to 100 pages

at the most, printed at public expense, which will take up the kind of program we have been talking about today. We are separating boys and girls completely, because we are training these boys, frankly, to make good soldiers.

The syllabus is to be a simple thing that can be put into the hands of any teacher who is at all qualified to run a program. When this syllabus is printed, we will then have an institute in Des Moines to which about a dozen men and a dozen women from each of our six state districts will come for several days, to be trained in that program and in how to reproduce this institute in each of their districts. We will select for that group of people, individuals whose past training has been such that they will know something about the subject. They will then go out into each district and run a series of institutes, to which every teacher of physical education for boys and girls in the high schools will come.

In addition to those, we are planning to bring in a great many other people. There are a number of individuals who previously have taught physical education, but who have since gone into business; we are going to try to bring in many of these people, in order that we may be able to put pressure upon our local boards of education to open the school buildings in the evening, as well as to get use of lodge halls and service clubs. We particularly want the American Legion behind this project. Our plan is to offer this program to the young boys in the high schools who will probably be drafted soon; and to other people in the communities. This will require a good deal of adjustment, no doubt, of the present program that is being followed. Perhaps a good deal of extra time will have to be spent in mass work of calisthenics and in the mass body contact type of thing.

GENERAL MEETING OF THE CONVENTION

Wednesday Morning Session, December 31

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

PROFESSOR PHILIP O. BADGER, New York University

VERY much of what I shall have to say to you this morning, I fear, will concern hardly more than business matters. In addition to commenting upon the work of our Association during the past year, I had planned to discuss, at some length, the position of our Association and of the colleges and universities in relation to the national defense program. The situation, however, has taken on a very much more serious complexion since the tragic events of Sunday, December 7. The pace of the happenings since that date has gone forward with such terrific acceleration, and with so many complicated factors becoming involved, as to make it quite impossible to follow out my original plan with any degree of concreteness and finality.

There has been no opportunity, in the past fortnight or so, for an extended meeting of the Executive Committee to discuss the recent turn of events, and to thrash out the implications arising therefrom in their bearing upon intercollegiate athletics. There was some discussion of this problem at a brief meeting of the Executive Committee held on Monday of this week, and I hope that, during the course of our business sessions here today, we may have a discussion from the floor relative to the impact of the crisis, which has arisen, upon our programs of intercollegiate athletics, both with respect to the meets and tournaments which we sponsor, and with respect to the athletic programs of our member institutions. Perhaps I shall find the opportunity during the course of my remarks this morning to say a few words on this score, but most certainly, I am not in a position to deal as fully with the matter as would have been the case, had the crisis arisen a little earlier. Thorough evaluation and study are demanded by the tremendous scope and the ramifications of the emergency.

During the course of the year, your Executive Committee held three two-day sessions in March, June and September, for the customary purpose of discussing and transacting the business of your Association, over and above such mat-

ters as may be administered directly by your officers. This year, more than ever before, I have been impressed with the growing volume of business which the Executive Committee is called upon to transact. Similar conditions obtain with respect to the functioning of your officers, and I know that the chairmen of our rules and tournament committees, and of other committees, also feel this stepping-up of the volume of business which is but a natural outgrowth in the spreading out of our functions and operations. I am sure that we are all grateful to these men for the time and thought which they give to the work of the Association, and for my part, I wish to take this opportunity to express my thanks to them for the support which they have given to me in my office during the course of the year.

Our treasury is in good condition. Our nine national championship meets and tournaments were conducted with most satisfactory results. Perhaps higher financial returns have been obtained in previous years, but never was the competition more keen and spirited. We are grateful to the committees in charge of these affairs who work so hard and efficiently in their direction and administration. Furthermore, I think that we should give our thanks to the host institutions in connection with those meets and tournaments which were held under their auspices and sponsorships, and I am proposing that, at this convention, we instruct our secretary to send forward to each institution a note of appreciation.

I think it should be noted that, during the course of the year a new N.C.A.A. meet came into being, namely, our fencing meet which was held for the first time on March 29, 1941, at the Ohio State University, under the sponsorship of that institution, with a field of sixty-seven competitors entered from nineteen institutions. No team championship was declared, but Northwestern University was awarded the Yale trophy on the basis of the most matches won in all events. Our thanks and congratulations are due to Dr. Frank Riebel and his associates who conceived the idea of this tournament, and to Dr. John R. Huffman, chairman of our Fencing Rules Committee, for their leadership and direction in the establishment of this event.

During the course of the year, there have been some important developments in connection with the transformation of the American Olympic Association into the United States of America Sports Federation, and with the establishment of the United States Pan-American Games Committee as a subsidiary body. There will be a presentation of these matters during the course of our business agenda,

so that I shall not take the time, at this moment, to go into all of the details concerning them. It should be kept in mind, however, that our Association had definite responsibilities in the American Olympic Association, and that under the new set-up, it has similar responsibilities in the direction of the United States of America Sports Federation and its subsidiary bodies. No one can tell at this moment whether it will prove feasible or possible to hold the first set of Pan-American games which have been planned for Buenos Aires late in November and early December, 1942. However, until they are definitely suspended — if such be their lot — it is necessary and essential to carry on a certain amount of organization work relating to them, so that we may be prepared in the event they are held.

Acting upon the authorization given me by the Executive Committee, I have appointed the N.C.A.A. representatives to the several United States Pan-American games sports committees, as provided for in the constitution of the United States of America Sports Federation. A goodly proportion of these men attended the organization meetings held in New York City on November 18 and 19.

In the period from 1905 to 1941, our series of guides and rules books were published by A. G. Spalding & Brothers, through their subsidiary company, the American Sports Publishing Company. For a number of years I have served as contact man between our Association and the publisher of these books, very largely because of my residence in New York City. In the early part of 1941, I was advised by President Charles F. Robbins of A. G. Spalding & Brothers, that his organization had decided to discontinue its publishing work and that the subsidiary company was being taken over by A. S. Barnes & Company. Acting under the authority granted to me by your Executive Committee, I executed, in due course with A. S. Barnes & Company, a five-year contract for the publication of the books.

Quite naturally this shift in publication auspices has called for certain changes and adjustments in our publication procedure and in the form and content of the books themselves. I found it advisable to call together at a conference in New York the chairmen of the rules committees or editors of each of our nine official guides and rules books. Such procedure seemed to be the only method to employ, in establishing uniformity of practice in connection with the compilation of the books, and in acquainting all concerned with the plans involved. I think it was the first time that occasion had arisen for calling this group of men together in a body.

John Lowell Pratt, vice president of A. S. Barnes & Company, represented our publisher at the meeting.

From my point of view at least, the conference was a most interesting one, and several of the men in attendance subsequently wrote me to the same effect. I wish to say that our men who have responsibilities in connection with the guides and rules books have given the finest possible cooperation. I think that remarkable progress has already been made in the circulation of this set of books, and I expect that, in due course, they will receive a breadth of circulation far above previous limits. Mr. Pratt and his associates have been most helpful in ironing out the numerous problems which inevitably have arisen. When the complete line of books has been published for the year, a careful check-up will be made with the publishers relative to changes or improvements which may prove to be desirable in the light of the experience of the first year in our publication work under the new auspices. I need hardly remind you of the importance of this set of books in the whole scheme of intercollegiate athletics in this country. They represent, not only the source for the authoritative rules in their respective sports, but they also constitute a record of the annual achievements in these sports which is of tremendous historical value as the years roll along.

As you may have already noted, it was thought appropriate that the series of 1941 guide and rules books be dedicated to John T. Doyle of A. G. Spalding & Brothers who had for so many years watched over this series, and had given so much of his life and attention to it. Appropriate dedicatory notices to this effect are to be found in the preface section of each book in the series, as well as a foreword by your president voicing the thanks of your Association to A. G. Spalding & Brothers for their work on the books over the years.

At our 1940 convention, this Association adopted certain resolutions, encouraging our member institutions to cooperate in every way possible in the matter of national defense. I am glad to report, in a broad general way, that the response of these institutions has been good. Since the matter of national defense has been intensified in importance by the developments during the past month, I have asked Director Henry W. Clark to report on the matter during the course of the agenda. Not only have our institutions been helpful to the government in a number of ways relating to national defense, but many individuals who are active in the work of our Association have been called upon and have gladly given their services in this direction. Director

Clark has made a tour of many of our outlying bases of defense for the purpose of surveying certain of their facilities. A number of us have been acting in an advisory capacity as members of the Sub-Committee on Athletics of the Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation. Only a few days ago, I received a request from John B. Kelly, Assistant United States Director of Civilian Defense in Charge of Physical Fitness, that I appoint someone to officially represent the National Collegiate Athletic Association on the Advisory Board of the organization, composed of representatives of national associations interested in physical fitness. Dr. E. LeRoy Mercer, Department of Physical Education, University of Pennsylvania, kindly accepted my appointment of him to this post in your behalf. And so, in a number of ways, both institutionally and individually, our Association is contributing in the cause of national defense.

During the early part of the year we received a request from the Basketball Coaches Association for a grant of money to assist them in their research and publication work. It will be recalled that we have made similar grants in the past to the American Football Coaches Association for their researches in the field of football injuries, and have recently made a modest appropriation to our Boxing Rules Committee to be expended in the construction of boxing teaching films. I have asked our secretary to make a report, during the course of our business meeting, on the matter of the grant made to the Basketball Coaches Association for the purpose of your fuller information, although the resolution adopted by our Executive Committee at the time the grant was made was printed in full in the September issue of the N.C.A.A. *News Bulletin*. May I say simply at this time that your Executive Committee felt that the request made of it was a particularly worthy one and thoroughly deserved the grant which was voted. Of course, there is a distinct limit to the amount of help which our Association may extend to the various coaching groups, but within this limit it is felt highly desirable to be of all possible assistance, on the theory that these groups are working for the betterment of the sports with which they are directly identified.

I wish to take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the services rendered to our Association by Chairman Charles S. Garland of our Tennis Committee and by Chairman Charles Evans Jr. of our Golf Committee. While these men are by no means outsiders, it so happens that they are not, at the present time, directly identified with any of our member institutions. They have been drafted, so to

speak, to fill, in our behalf, these important posts, concerned with the direction and management of our extremely important intercollegiate championship tournaments in these two sports. Both men had brilliant competitive careers, and have brought to the administration of these sports, direction which has been of very great value to our Association. They have given most liberally of their time and of their strength to our affairs. It is not to be expected that they can continue indefinitely to function in our behalf, because of the pressure of their personal affairs. We shall miss them sorely, in the event they cannot continue to function actively in their present capacities, but I am confident that they will have built up committee strength which will carry on effectively.

During the course of our business session, there will be introduced for your consideration certain amendments to the constitution centering about Article III, *Declaration of Sound Principles and Practices for Intercollegiate Athletics*. I have asked Professor William B. Owens to introduce the proposals. The provisions were printed in full in the December issue of the *Bulletin*. Perhaps at this time, I should simply explain that, over the period of the past two years, your Executive Committee has put in a great deal of time studying these constitutional matters. During the past year, practically the entire two-day June session of the Executive Committee was devoted to the study of this problem. For one thing, it had become increasingly evident that interpretation was required of various sections of the Article in question. The Executive Committee has attempted to provide these interpretations in a series of explanatory notes which it is proposed be incorporated into the Article itself. I am sure that you will wish to give this matter your very careful consideration and the exercise of your judgment, when it is laid before you for your action today.

I realize that some disappointment may be felt over the apparent lack of aggressive application of Article III's provisions during the past year or so. On that score, may I say that the Executive Committee has felt it desirable to proceed slowly. The main purpose of this Association is still educative as against legislative. It is extremely difficult to construct a code or set of good practices that are clear and positive. At the outset, it was believed that a large amount of explanation and adjustment would have to be made before the "sugaring-off" step was reached — to borrow a term from the maple sugar groves of old Vermont. That is exactly what has taken place. Both the original provisions and those amendments adopted last year have

provoked a tremendous amount of thought and discussion in various conferences and individual institutions. It is hard to measure concretely the results obtained, but we know of movements for improvement stimulated by them. I know that, for my part, I have been content to give our member institutions plenty of time to study their standards in relation to our requirements. I also know that it takes time to make adjustments in athletic policy in some situations. Furthermore, as you may note from a reading of this year's proposed amendment, our Executive Committee has recognized the need for the publication of informal explanations and interpretations. These have been framed in response to inquiries made of the committee, and such inquiries are but further evidence of the interest to which I have already referred.

Now may I talk about the matter to which I referred in my opening remarks, and about which I had something to say in my address at the joint meeting with the American Football Coaches Association yesterday, namely, the problem produced by the impact, upon our intercollegiate sports programs, of the crisis which has developed with the declaration of war. Already, I have explained that the Executive Committee has had no adequate opportunity to study the matter and to make recommendations if such be in order. To eliminate repetition, I shall simply summarize something of what I said at the joint meeting:

1. With the drop in student enrollment, generally experienced throughout the country the past year, and with the prospect of a further drop next year, our colleges and universities face an acute financial problem.

2. Since most athletic budgets are an integral part of the general budgets of the institutions, and in the main are dependent upon them in varying degrees, it follows that it may be difficult to maintain the customary sports programs.

3. Added to this financial aspect is the further complication, arising from the telescoping of courses and the shortening of the period of undergraduate life, to meet the demands of the national emergency.

1. Sports are an important adjunct of morale, both individual and public. Likewise they develop qualities of great importance in the training of college students for all types of leadership. A drastic adjustment of sports programs, however, may be required for financial and other reasons.

I point out these considerations and suggest that the whole difficult and pressing problem deserves your most

thorough discussion. I believe, however, that, as a matter of practical operation, each institution will have to work out its own problem. If our discussion throws any light on the matter, we shall have made some contribution to the solution of this complex situation.

Of one thing only am I sure at this moment, and that is that the nation may count upon the colleges and universities to do their part in this crisis, and that our men trained in sports will be found ready and eager to bear arms against the foe which would destroy their heritage.

APPENDIX I

DETAILED REPORT OF THE BUSINESS SESSIONS

I REMARKS BY PRESIDENT BAUGER

There is one thing that I would like to say before we get down to the items on the program, and that is this: Obviously, in any organization as far-flung as ours, with a membership from coast to coast, and all the business that has to be done, we have to operate practically on a shoestring with respect to overhead, and depend very largely upon the voluntary services of the officers and committee members, a great deal of the work of the Association has to be done in committee. If you have never had any experience on any N.C.A.A. committees and have merely come as a delegate to the conventions, it is probably difficult for you to have a clear picture in your mind as to the volume of business that is transacted in toto and within the jurisdiction of the several offices, individually, and within each committee.

I know that years ago, when I started coming to the N.C.A.A. conventions, I was somewhat disheartened because there seemed to be so little to talk about; I believe the same sort of thought was in the minds of many other people. I heard one man express the same view last night with respect to his past experience. Although we have given sincere thought to the problem and have done our best to make these meetings interesting with discussions available from the floor, because of the manner in which we are organized and have to carry on our work through committees, only a very small percentage of the work comes up here on the floor of the convention for consideration and disposal.

Let me assure you, however, that I am most hopeful, despite this shortcoming that I have just explained to you, that there will be no hesitancy on the part of any of you in the course of these business sessions, when occasion presents itself and you are particularly interested in a certain matter, to say what you have in mind. It would be a sorry day, indeed, when it became generally felt and accepted that things are so railroaded or engineered or planned or handled in a pigeon-hole fashion, that no opportunity is given to the rank and file of the delegates to exercise their rights in a democratic way of saying just how they felt about things.

I started coming to these N.C.A.A. meetings in the late 20's, I believe, and I have served on the Executive Committee for a number of years and on other committees. I have had a good deal of experience with other organizations, and I can say very frankly, that I know of no organization which, within the scope of my experience, has been freer of politics and wire-pulling and backbiting and dissension than our own organization. I say that, not to head off any difficulties that I may see arising in that direction — not one bit — but because it is true. Such has been our background and experience, and I hope that you will all feel free to give your full expression to these various matters. Of course, some of them have been handled up to a certain point by committees, but your final action is required on many of them.

II. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL DEFENSE AND SELECTIVE SERVICE

Mr. HENRY W. CLARK (Lafayette College). The convention last year adopted a resolution pledging their cooperation with the national defense agencies. This resolution has not been permitted to lie dormant at any time. Almost immediately afterward, a group of men from this Association was called to Washington to confer with some of the various agencies there. Since that time representatives from our association have been going to Washington steadily to consult with the armed services and with the other government agencies. I believe it is fair to say, at this time, that official Washington looks to this organization largely for guidance in all matters having to do with college athletics; and it is my opinion that the members of this Association have contributed a great deal of valuable time and information to the national defense effort.

As President Badger has indicated, we had a discussion yesterday in the meeting of the Small College Group, that was supposed to be limited to the contribution which we could make in preparing our personnel — our student personnel — for the Selective Service. Except for the talk by Major Owen on the medical aspects of the Selective Service, the discussion promptly went over to the side of national defense rather than remain on the subject of Selective Service; in the course of that discussion several institutions reported the contributions that they were making and there were many expressions as to what our contributions should be in the future.

The whole tenor of that discussion was that the program should be readjusted to fit the changes which our president has indicated changes which are occurring right now and which will continue to occur in the near future — but that the readjustment should take the form of an intensification and a broadening of the competitive sports program in the various institutions. That sentiment was very strongly expressed, and it was the feeling of the group that that expression should be carried to our college presidents just as soon as possible. Mr. Geiges, the executive assistant of John Kelly, who is the head of the National Physical Fitness Program in Civilian Defense, assured us that he would cooperate with us in getting college presidents to allow us to intensify and broaden our programs. I believe that Major Griffith is going to take steps to get our *Proceedings* to our college presidents as soon as possible, in order to indicate to them what the sentiments of the members of this Association have been in these past two days of our convention.

As far as the contributions which our institutions are making are concerned, that was brought out during the discussions, I think, very fully. The University of North Carolina has a full four-year course for all their men. Minnesota and Iowa are not only broadening the programs within their own student bodies, but they have also cooperated with the state organizations in promoting general civilian programs, particularly for the younger people of the states. I imagine that there are others doing the same thing, but those two institutions were mentioned specifically yesterday.

Since December 7, it was indicated that twenty colleges and universities had instituted first-aid programs, and I believe that, for the most part, those first-aid programs were superimposed upon the present physical education programs and not established in place of them. In other words, those institutions are keeping in their programs that which is most worth while and are adding to them this first-aid instruction. Penn State reported that, in the course of this first-aid instruction at their institution, they have now instituted a special eight-

hour first-aid course to prepare people for adequate service in emergencies, making it unnecessary for them to study all the various details involved in the twenty-hour course of instruction which must be taken for a person to obtain a certificate.

I believe that covers the discussion in general. Commander Hamilton last night told me that he has received a most heartening response for cooperation on the part of the members of this Association as a result of his address yesterday morning. He has not only had personal offers by individuals, speaking in their own behalf, but he has also been given the names of a great many people who might help him push this program; and he has also received numerous suggestions in regard to the cities which ought to be the three major places to put this program into operation.

PRESIDENT BADGER: I believe you will agree with me that, if this crisis had come up, say, in the middle of the summer, we might perhaps have had a more thorough discussion of the whole subject and there might have been more planning on our part with respect to it than has been possible under the time schedule which has prevailed. I hope you will not feel that we have brought the Army and the Navy too much into our picture here at this convention. As I tried to explain yesterday, Commander Hamilton dropped in out of a clear sky, perhaps to see Major Griffith and me, because we are vice chairman and chairman respectively of this sub-committee on athletics in Washington. He wanted to see a few key people on certain aspects of his program. You can readily understand from what he had to say, that he is going to be dependent, in a large degree, upon the college ranks for the trained personnel that is going to be needed in the directive of his whole procedure.

I felt that, since we are in this war and we are all tremendously interested in it, and since we want to help the Army and the Navy or any other branches of the government, we should give Commander Hamilton an opportunity to speak to us. He is dynamic, and I can not imagine a finer personality or a man who could handle as vast an undertaking as that any better than he can. The program has got to be speeded up, as Commander Hamilton has stated. I think he impressed everybody that way. He wanted me to convey to you his appreciation of the support which you gave him, not merely by listening attentively to what he had to say but in coming up and talking with him afterward. He had a conference which lasted between two and three hours in my room yesterday afternoon with technicians and experts, and I believe he has received much help as a result of our cooperation with him.

To get back specifically to Mr. Clark's report, I have asked the Resolutions Committee to frame a resolution which will be presented later.

III. THE REPORT ON PUBLICATIONS

PRESIDENT BADGER: It just so happens that I am a sort of one-man committee on Publications, because I reside in New York, as I told you, and I gave you the gist of that matter in my address earlier this morning. I would like to add just one bit to it, and that is this: I have a report from our publishers. We are right in the midst of our fiscal year as far as our publications are concerned, which seems to indicate that, whereas royalties were paid last year on 79,000 copies (that was the total volume of sales on all our rules books), to date we

have already sold 128,000 copies of our various rules books. I have not as yet worked out the percentage of increase, but you can see that an increase in sales from 79,000 to 128,000 copies represents a considerable jump in one year — and the work is still going forward.

Last year we sold 33,000 copies of the football rules book. Spalding paid us a royalty on 33,000, but it was customary for Spalding, in connection with their sales promotion work, to give out several hundred copies here and there. They were not sold but given away, although Spalding paid us royalties on them, which was very fine. Thus, this comparison is not really a true comparison of the actual sales we have had. I have stated the thing at its worst, and the situation looks very hopeful and encouraging.

This year we have sold 38,000 copies of the regular football guide, edition and 26,000 copies of a special news-stand edition, or a total of 64,000 copies as against 33,000 copies altogether last year. The publisher took a flyer. After we got out the regular editions of the football rules book and the basketball rules book, he got the idea that he would like to get out a special edition for the news stands. I told him that he would have to do that purely on his own account. We agreed to take only 60 per cent of the normal royalty on the news-stand edition, because it was a gamble, but apparently it turned out very well. Once he gets it permanently established, I hope that I will be able to arrange, so that we will receive the full 100 per cent royalty on that special edition. I do not want to be too drastic with him, but the money will be helpful.

Already the sales have reached a point this year where our royalty income will be greater than it was last year. As a matter of fact, in a recent contract which I made with our publisher, I so arranged it that, in any event, we would be guaranteed as much royalty as we have enjoyed heretofore, so that we are pretty well protected all the year round.

If you have anything to say regarding the rules books, any suggestions, and so on, do not express what you have to say in full at this meeting — unless you have some peculiar twist to the suggestion you have to offer — but send in your suggestions to A. S. Barnes & Company, in care of Mr. John Lowell Pratt, vice president of that company, and tell him what you want, because he is interested in improving those books and would really like your suggestions, whether they would prove constructive or destructive.

PROFESSOR FREDERICK W. LUEHRING (University of Pennsylvania): Over the years it has occurred to me a number of times that our people are uninformed — not only the general constituency of our Association but many of the staff members as well — as to the exact purposes and objectives of our organization, and also uninformed as to our constitution and by-laws, particularly as to our code of operating principles. Consequently, the question has often occurred to me, "Why not print this in every one of our athletic guide books?" I wrote to President Badger and to Major Griffith and made the same recommendation to them that I am going to submit to you now, namely: that, in every collegiate guide, no matter with what sport it is concerned, we include the constitution and by-laws and the statement of purposes of the N.C.A.A., as well as our operating code of principles, the fundamental principles that we believe in, and stand for, and are trying to use as educational influences for the furtherance of a better state of athletics.

That, I believe, substantially explains what I have in mind. It seems to me that it would be something highly desirable. I know that, often-

times, in national collegiate championship events questions come up as to what is the proper ruling on this or that. It is suggested that a letter be written to Major Griffith for an explanation of the proper ruling, but the matter is forgotten. I believe that, if we did what I am suggesting, it would serve as a very useful educational service.

PRESIDENT BADGER: When I got your letter, I acknowledged it, of course, and then I took the point up with the publisher, and he told me that, offhand, it looked entirely practical. We cannot tell, as yet, as to what will come up in the future in regard to the question of paper supply, and so forth. We cannot undertake any additions to the books which would substantially raise the cost of production. But I am entirely in sympathy with your suggestion.

I am speaking now not as the president of this Association but as contact man of publications, and I would suggest that you move to adopt the suggestion that has just been made so that it may be referred to the Publications Committee, who will have power to act upon it. The point is that I would hate to bind either the publisher or ourselves to anything definite along that line at this moment. The publisher, however, has agreed to do it, if it is financially feasible to do so, and I would like to leave the matter that way, if it is agreeable.

MR. CLARK: May I ask you a question? Do A. S. Barnes & Company contemplate putting out a coaches' edition of the football guide. What about the basketball guide?

PRESIDENT BADGER: Yes, they are going to put out a football guide. So far as I am concerned, the basketball guide is in a somewhat different kind of condition. I do not have the same authority with Barnes & Company in the case of the basketball guide that I have with respect to the football guide, as the former is the proper concern of the National Basketball Committee, and I believe we represent only a section of that committee. The rules committee and its editor of that group have more to say to the publisher of the basketball guide than do any of us here. I really do not know whether they will put out a guide, but I believe that it is perfectly feasible for them to get out a coaches' edition.

It seems to me, if you want to be of some help in this matter, that, if you would have the National Basketball Rules Committee write a letter to Mr. Pratt, telling him that, in their opinion, the publication of a coaches' edition of the basketball guide would be a very helpful thing and that they would like to see this done, it would give me something more definite to work on. Will you do that?

MR. CLARK: I shall be glad to do so, and I will look into this thing when I get back home.

MR. F. P. JOHNSON (Stanford University): It occurs to me relative to the news-stand edition of the football guide, that it might be well to include this material which Professor Luehring has suggested. I know many people who haven't a great deal of respect for the conduct of college athletics; no doubt many of you do, too. They think that all our athletes are paid, or many of them think that they ought to be paid. It seems to me that it would be a very good idea to acquaint those people who purchase the news-stand edition with what we are trying to do.

PRESIDENT BADGER: That's fine. I suppose you know that the news-stand edition contains the same material as the regular edition. The only difference is a slight change in the face of the cover where, for news-stand, publicity and promotion purposes there are featured the names of the authors of special articles. Otherwise both are identical. I think your point is well taken, and I am very hopeful that Fred's suggestion may be adopted and put into practice.

IV. REPORT OF THE PAN-AMERICAN GAMES

PRESIDENT BADGER: You are all familiar, as I stated in my address this morning, with the fact that we have had responsibility for years in the Olympic set-up. Then came the suggestion for Pan-American games. In order to handle these games, the Olympic constitution was simply revised and the name changed to the United States Sports Federation, the result being that organization became the parent organization, the governing body, and the directive force in any set of international games entered into by the athletes of this country. Consequently, it put the newly named organization, the transformed old American Olympic Association, in a position to name hereafter, not only the American Olympic Committee, when those games are revived, but the Pan-American Games Committee as well, and a committee for any other set of international games that may arise.

We have had responsibility, as you know, in the direction of the Olympic games, naming the personnel of certain sports committees and so forth, all of which matters are to be found in the Constitution of the American Olympic Association, and today in the Constitution of the United States Sports Federation. I carried out my responsibility and appointed N.C.A.A. representatives to the nine or ten games committees with which we are concerned.

The question right now is: Are the Pan-American games going to be held? Just before I left New York to come here I wrote Avery Brundage who is the president of the United States of America Sports Federation and also the chairman of the United States Pan-American Games Committee, and asked him for the last-minute information on this score. I shall quote just briefly from his letter: He proposes that the thing to do is to go ahead with our preparation for participation until, "(1) the organizing committee (that is, the committee down in Argentina) announces that the games will not be held; or (2) it will become impossible to proceed without interfering with defense efforts or our government asks us to cease operations." To date no word to the contrary has been forthcoming in relation to either one of those two items: the organizing committee in Argentina has not called off the games as yet; and secondly, we have received no word from our government to cease operations. Until we get definite word on either one of those two scores, we are going forward.

V. SUSPENSION OF THE FRESHMAN RULE

MR. CLARK: Just at the close of our meeting several men mentioned that there had been considerable discussion here during the last two days as to whether the Freshman Rule would be abolished in our institutions because of the lack of man power in the upper classes and also because of the shifting of the men coming in at various times during the year. Specifically in New England, I understand, a letter was circulated to the effect that the Freshman Rule was to be abolished, and

the question arose whether this contention was going to take any action on the matter. I stated that it would probably be presented here this morning for a brief discussion.

MR. JOHN M. HARMON (Boston University): The letter that was circulated in New England suggested that the Freshman Rule be abolished for the second semester only.

PRESIDENT BADGER: Was that letter circulated by the New England Association of Colleges?

MR. HARMON: No, by one of the directors.

PRESIDENT BADGER: We discussed this matter at our Executive Committee meeting yesterday. We would like to have expressions of opinion from the floor on this. Our feeling was that, if our member institutions wished to act on this matter, they were, of course, free to do so, because we exercise no legislative power over our member institutions, which are independent to act on matters of this kind as they see fit. The only question would be whether such athletes would be eligible to compete for their institutions in N.C.A.A. championship events. Our feeling yesterday on this matter was that we would respect and honor any regulations made by our member institutions in this direction during this emergency which has arisen; that is, with respect to the Freshman Rule; and that if So-and-So was playing as a freshman in this emergency, and if he happened to be good enough to come to one of our tournaments, our Eligibility Committee would probably accept him if he had been vouched for by his institution. That is the way I feel about it. I would like to know if there is any contrary expression of opinion; and if so, I would like to hear it.

MR. ROBERT FETTER (North Carolina): It seems to me that the Freshman Rule is the last thing that the colleges would want to keep as it is. I believe that the final action on this matter should come from individual conferences rather than from this body. Individual conferences, however, look to the N.C.A.A. for guidance in matters of this kind. If I interpret the impression, the opinion and the sentiment of the whole trend of all our meetings yesterday and of this whole convention, it seems to me that it has been to the effect that we should endeavor to extend our athletic participation to a larger group rather than curtail it. For that reason alone, it seems to me that we should lower the Freshman Rule, and lower it uniformly. The Freshman Rule, which is the one-year residence rule, the M. . . . the rule that competition should come within a limited period of time, it seems to me, are the cardinal principles and the safeguards which we have been able to build up for intercollegiate athletics.

PRESIDENT BADGER: Mr. Clark, were those points brought out yesterday in the discussion?

MR. CLARK: Mr. Curtis of Maine asked me to express just those sentiments, as he wasn't able to be here this morning.

COL. CUTLER (Southern Conference): The Southern Conference is in favor of it, but as stated by the professor a while ago, I believe that we will not let the national emergency break down our fundamental rules; just a few of the fundamental rules, and the Freshman Rule is

one of them. Go ahead without a program, if you will; speed it up if we can; speed it up partly if we must; but don't let's change our fundamental rules. If this Association can voice that opinion, it will help. I know that several of the conferences — certainly the South-eastern and the Southern — have empowered their committees to call special meetings after New Year's, if the necessity for having a Freshman Rule and the question of legislation arise.

PROFESSOR LUEHRING: There is another angle to this. I believe it will complicate matters if we should let down the Freshman Rule. If we make freshmen eligible for our national championships, it will very greatly complicate the administration of those championships. Our rules now do not admit freshmen; and if freshmen are admitted, then you must keep a record of those who are participating and that they do not participate for more than three years in the national championships. If they are open to freshmen, there will be some tendency in some circles, I fear, to try to rush freshmen in with the prospect of getting the outstanding freshmen. This, I think, would be an undesirable influence.

PROFESSOR H. S. DEGRAAT (Springfield College): I think that we should keep the Freshman Rule. I think that our Resolutions Committee should recommend something of the sentiment of this body, through the president, so that there will not be so many institutions breaking the Freshman Rule, as has been the case recently.

PROFESSOR VAN BIBBER: Several individuals have told me that they noticed an article in the newspaper, saying that the Freshman Rule had been abolished in Connecticut and wanted to know if that was actually the case. That is not true.

PRESIDENT BADGER: I saw something to that effect myself and wondered about it.

May I ask Professor Owens, without asking for an introduction of the resolution itself, whether or not in the resolution that is being framed there is any reference to this Freshman Rule matter?

PROFESSOR OWENS: No, there is not.

PROFESSOR KARL E. LEIB (University of Iowa): It seems to me that the members on the floor have already indicated the values back of the opinion of the Executive Committee, in regard to this situation. There is a difference of opinion in the various conferences in regard to the amount of freshman participation. We have heard the statement made in some conferences that freshman competition is being carried on, so that to allow freshmen to compete would not enlarge participation, in other conferences there is no competition among freshmen. Consequently, the abolition of the Freshman Rule would lead to increased participation, the direct opposite of the argument that was just made. For that reason, it seems to me that this is very largely a question for the individual conferences to decide. It is very difficult for us to take a general attitude in regard to it in the nature of a resolution.

DR. F. H. FWERHARDT (Washington University, St. Louis): I quite agree with what has been said. I think it would help various members of the conferences if we had some recommendation from this group to the effect that it seemed wise, under the present circumstances, not

to suspend the Freshman Rule. Our particular conference, I believe, would like to have some little guidance in that direction, and as I think it would be well to do that.

PRESIDENT BARKER: I think that, as a national body, it would be quite easy for us to lay down our opinion with respect to the theory of the thing; but I am of the opinion that the individual colleges and conferences are concerned, to a large extent, with the practical problems facing them as against a general theory laid down by a body such as ours of national scope.

Apparently in its thinking yesterday the Executive Committee did not advance beyond the stage of feeling that, in this emergency, the individual college would want to deal with its problems as it saw fit, and that it was not for the Association to say that it was not the matter; that we could do nothing more than respect their judgment in such matters and would honor their recommendations with respect to competitors in our championships as they saw fit to make. Does that correctly summarize the way we felt about the matter yesterday, Professor Owens?

PROFESSOR OWENS: I think so.

PRESIDENT BADGER: But that is simply an opinion on that score, which I merely report to you this morning; it is nothing more than that. It is your privilege to make any observations you see fit to do here in the form of a motion or otherwise.

Has anybody else anything to say on this matter?

DEAN JEFFY MERCER (University of Illinois): I have said a great deal about the championships. After all, they involve only a few of our college students. I believe that our problem to an even greater extent, however, is going to be what kind of competition can we foster under the programs which are now in the making? It seems to me that each one of us must solve our own problems with our opponents, so that our greater participation may be expanded on a very economical basis. If one institution elects to modify its rule, as far as freshmen are concerned, while another institution finds it most feasible to continue the Freshman Rule because of its local situation, then there should be no quarrel with those two institutions as to the eligibility rules; because, after all, what we are driving at is the main objective of getting more boys to participate.

PRESIDENT BARKER: That is very largely the way I felt about it yesterday, Dean Mercer, but perhaps we haven't explored all the possibilities.

DEAN MERCER: I think we can't explore them until we know what our colleges are going to do.

PRESIDENT BARKER: Has anybody else anything to say?

PROFESSOR GEORGE L. RIDER (Miami University): There is one particular angle on which I am a bit confused, and that is, as to whether or not the Freshman Rule, if it is temporarily abandoned, will affect the three-year participation. In other words, if a man who plays as a freshman, is he going to be permitted to play only three years in national competition or would he be able to go on through four years?

PRESIDENT BADGER: Well, I know that, in the old S.A.T.C. days during the last war, in the case of men who had had three years of competition, if they were involved in the S.A.T.C. set-up, they went out and played without any question. The migratory rule was waived. However, I think that we would have extreme difficulty in formulating an opinion on this which would really contribute very much in the way of helpfulness to the local institutions. I really feel, with all respect to your opinion, Doctor Ewerhardt, that it is a very difficult business to lay down an edict or a directive which would have very much force with the local institutions. They must handle this problem as best they can in the light of their peculiar circumstances in their particular localities. Then I think it would be our responsibility to honor their recommendations or their candidates for admission to our meets when they come up, having faith in our membership on that score.

DR. EWERHARDT: I didn't mean that we should pass a resolution, stating in so many words that the Freshman Rule should not be suspended. That was not my intention at all. My intention was that we should convey the consensus of this body, which consists of individuals representing a great number of institutions. For example, when I return home, I shall be asked, "Well, what did those people say about that?" And I would like to say to them, "The various individual opinions that were expressed here on the floor were to the effect that the Freshman Rule should not be suspended." By telling them something like that, it would, of course, represent only the opinion of various individuals; and it would contain no more worth than merely being that of an expressed opinion.

PRESIDENT BADGER: It isn't for me to tell you what you should or should not do. I am simply a presiding officer at this meeting. I am not going to suggest anything myself. It is perfectly proper for any of you to take the initiative yourself, if there is to be any action taken on the floor.

DR. DOUGHERTY (University of Tennessee): It seems to me that about all we can do is to take the attitude that the Executive Committee has done; if the conferences in their wisdom believe that it is necessary to change their programs in two or three or four weeks, they are going to do so, because they have to and not, because they want to. They have already decided that they don't want the Freshman Rule changed, but a new situation has now arisen.

PRESIDENT BADGER: You understand that we took no action in the Executive Committee meeting. We simply discussed the matter, and I merely reported to you how we happened to feel about it, that is all. Is there any further discussion on this matter?

PROFESSOR OWENS: I myself believe that it would be very unfortunate, if we attempted to make a specific recommendation or regulation at this time, for the simple reason, that there are none of us here who are really in a position to know definitely just what that position might be a few months from now. Therefore, I think it would be very unfortunate for us to take any definite action on this question. I think the thing to do is to report our discussion here to the Executive Committee, telling them that we have merely expressed the general opinion here that, if the question arose as to the participation of freshmen

in our meets, we would leave the matter for decision in the hands of the Eligibility Committee. We haven't stated that they should or should not admit freshmen. That, I believe, is a question which ought to be determined in the light of the consequences as they exist at this time; and it is not our job to attempt to prophesy here as to how we are going to feel about this matter three weeks or six months from today, because we might completely reverse our present opinions.

PRESIDENT BADGER: No one is certainly more concerned with the preservation of good standards in athletics than I am; but I feel that many of these things at this time, in comparison with what we are facing in this country today, do not add up to very much in the long run, though they may seem fairly important to us right now. I repeat, however, that it is entirely up to you as to whether you want any action on this. If you don't and none is taken, the question will be left for decision, as has been suggested by our Executive Committee, in the hands of the Eligibility Committee. In the light of developments and matters as they stand at this time, much water may go over the dam between now and the time our meets start operating.

VI. ROTATION OF COMMITTEE PERSONNEL

PRESIDENT BADGER: I would like to say a few words about our Committee on Committees. We feel that the Committee on Committees is doing a fine job in bringing about a reasonable amount of rotation in the personnel of our various committees which it nominates to the convention. We are not wedded, however, to the strict mathematical application of the law of rotation. There may be exceptional instances where men can render peculiar services, so that it would not be desirable to follow strictly the mathematical formula of rotation in those cases. But, generally speaking, we all subscribe to that and we think the committee is doing an excellent job.

APPENDIX II.

CONSTITUTION OF THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

(Revised and adopted at the annual convention held in Detroit, December 30 and 31, 1941.)

ARTICLE I

The name of this organization shall be "The National Collegiate Athletic Association."

ARTICLE II.

PURPOSES

The purposes of this Association are:

- (1) The upholding of the principle of institutional control of, and responsibility for, all collegiate sports.
- (2) The stimulation and improvement of intramural and intercollegiate athletic sports.
- (3) The promotion of physical exercise among the students of the educational institutions of the United States.
- (4) The establishment of a uniform law of amateurism and of principles of amateur sports.
- (5) The encouragement of the adoption by its constituent members of strict eligibility rules to comply with satisfactory standards of scholarship, amateur standing, and good sportsmanship.
- (6) The formulation, copyrighting, and publication of rules of play for the government of collegiate sports.
- (7) The supervision of the regulation and conduct, by its constituent members, of intercollegiate sports in regional and national collegiate athletic contests, and the preservation of collegiate athletic records.
- (8) In general, the study of the various phases of competitive athletics, physical training, and allied problems, the establishment of standards for amateur sports, and the promotion of the adoption of recommended measures, to the end that the colleges and universities of the United States may maintain their athletic activities on a high plane and may make efficient use of sports for character building.

ARTICLE III.

DECLARATION OF SOUND PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES FOR INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS¹

Intercollegiate athletics should be conducted upon sound principles and with a proper understanding of their relationship to the educa-

¹ This declaration was adopted by the Association at its annual convention in Detroit, December 30 and 31, 1941. It is a statement of the principles and practices which the Association believes should govern the conduct of intercollegiate athletics. It is not a code of laws, and it is not intended to be a substitute for the rules of play which are adopted by the various institutions. It is a statement of the principles and practices which the Association believes should govern the conduct of intercollegiate athletics. It is not a code of laws, and it is not intended to be a substitute for the rules of play which are adopted by the various institutions.

tional functioning of the college or university, in order to constitute an important and useful adjunct of undergraduate life and training. This Association believes that the minimum standards specified in this article are essential to the conduct of intercollegiate athletics upon sound principles.

SECTION 1. Amateurism. A college athlete should in all respects meet the Association's definition of an amateur sportsman: "An amateur sportsman is one who engages in sports primarily for the physical, mental, or social benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom the sport is an avocation."

The Association believes that the spirit of amateurism carries with it all that is included in the definition of an amateur and much more. It stands for a high sense of honor, honesty, fair play, and courtesy. It stoops to no petty technicalities and refuses to twist or avoid the rules of play, or to take an unfair advantage of opponents. Intentional violation by an athlete of the laws of eligibility established by the educational institution of which he is a member is a violation of amateurism.

SECTION 2. Control of Athletics. The control and responsibility for the conduct of both intercollegiate and intramural athletics shall in the last analysis be exercised by the institution itself.

SECTION 3. Institutional Responsibility. The institution shall see to it that an athlete is both admitted to college on the same basis as other students and that his conduct conforms to the same standards.

SECTION 4. Aid for the Athlete

a. In the award of student aid an athlete shall neither be favored nor discriminated against.

Note 1—Athletes should not be placed on a different basis from other students in the award of financial aid. In some quarters there has been a feeling that an athlete deserves, ipso facto, financial aid, in others that no greater proportion of athletes should receive such aid than the proportion of other members of the undergraduate body. The Association feels that the problem cannot properly be met on any such arbitrary basis. The purpose of all such aid is to enable students to receive the benefits of a complete college education. If a boy's need is established, he should be entitled to aid. On the other hand, if his financial status is such that he or his family can afford to pay for his college education, he should be required to do so. The Association recognizes that this is a problem in all institutional aid but believes that the same investigations and findings in each case should be made with respect to the athlete as with respect to any other undergraduate. Any other institutional point of view the Association believes both undemocratic and unprofessional.

b. Any scholarship or other aid to an athlete shall be awarded only through the regular agency established by the institution for the granting of aid to all students; this agency should give to the recipient a complete written statement of the amount, duration, conditions and terms of the award.

Note 1—Many instances have come to the attention of the Association of individuals, generally not officially connected with the institution, making promises with respect to financial aid to athletes. In many cases this has caused embarrassment to the institu-

tion's officials, and to the student who believed that such aid had been granted him officially by the institution. If all institutions adopt the practice of giving a written statement to the entering student, telling him exactly what aid is being given, much of this difficulty may be avoided. The carrying out of this provision will mean that the institution has a specific record of its obligation to the student, and that the student has a definite statement of the institution's obligation to him.

Note 2—The Association recognizes that the source of funds available for financial aid to athletes must be carefully scrutinized and safeguarded to prevent abuses, but it further recognizes that modern institutional accounting practices often involve allocation or inclusion of athletic receipts or contributions from individuals or organizations, for this purpose, within general institutional budgets, which make arbitrary prohibitions on the use of funds from such sources impracticable.

The Association, in determining adherence to the standards specified in this article, may require complete information regarding the administration of student aid in any member institution.

Some of the factors that should be considered in order to secure acceptable safeguards for the institution and the athlete are:

- (1) Control and administration of such aid should be in the hands of the regular agency established by the institution for the granting of aid to all students, and independent of the athletic department of the institution.
- (2) Athletic participation should not be a condition for such aid.
- (3) Awards of financial aid to athletes should be based on the same considerations as to need, etc., as govern such awards to all students.
- (4) Complete information regarding the award of such aid should be readily available to responsible persons and organizations. It has been found to be a desirable practice, to publish in the official student aid reports of the institutions the names of the recipients of such aid, with the terms and amounts of such awards.

c. No athlete shall be deprived of scholarship or other aid because of failure to compete in intercollegiate athletics.

Note 1—In some institutions aid has been granted to an athlete and subsequently taken away if, for one reason or another, the recipient fails to take part in the intercollegiate athletic program. The Association believes that this is unfair to the athlete and is a direct interference with his right to participate in intercollegiate sports. A student should be free to make his contribution to athletics just as he is free to make any other extra-curricular contribution. If, however, for any reason he does not enter athletic competition, he still deserves his aid to the extent of the obligation incurred by the institution, provided he meets, in other respects, the requirements set up by the institution.

d. Financial aid extended to an athlete from any source other than (a) persons on whom he may be naturally dependent for support, or (b) the regularly constituted sources of such aid within his institution, shall be approved or disapproved, on the basis of need, by the regular agency established in his institution for the granting of aid to all students.

Note 1—The necessity for careful and reasonable administration

of this paragraph is fully recognized by the Association. There are, of course, many cases in which aid from outside sources is legitimate. Some of the factors that should be taken into consideration in this administration are:

- (1) The length of time the donor has known the recipient of such aid;
- (2) The interest which he has taken in the recipient during this time;
- (3) The understanding by the recipient of just what the aid involves and the reason for which it is given;
- (4) The protection of the recipient from sudden withdrawal of the aid;
- (5) The appropriateness of such aid from the standpoint of the institution.

The Association believes many of the difficulties arising under this paragraph can be solved if administrative officers, recipients and donors have a complete understanding of the problems involved.

e. The compensation of an athlete for employment shall be commensurate with the service rendered.

Note 1—This provision recognizes that an athlete should receive fair compensation for his services and that he should not receive more than fair compensation. The Association has found that, where athletes have jobs for which they do not give value received, a bad psychological situation is created. The athlete feels that he is being "used" and is often unwilling to give any employment at all to college students after a bad experience with an athlete. The athlete feels just as definitely, if not as openly, that he is being paid for athletic participation in an indirect and shameful way. The Association makes the suggestion that, in order to carry out the provisions of this paragraph, institutions have jobs held by athletes handled by the same college agency that is responsible for jobs for all students. If this is done, it is possible for the institution to check with the employer to see that all undergraduates holding jobs are working for what they get. With the job set-up handled in this way, an athletic department is freed, on one hand, from the responsibility of a job program and is, on the other hand, completely free from legitimate criticism except as the institution's job program may be criticized.

ARTICLE IV

MEMBERSHIP

SECTION 1. Eligibility for Membership

All colleges, universities, and institutions of learning in the United States with acceptable scholastic and athletic standards, are eligible to membership in this Association.

SECTION 2. Conditions and Obligations of Membership

The members of this Association severally agree: (1) To supervise and, in so far as may be practicable, to control athletic sports so that they will be administered in accord with the definition of amateurism, the principles of amateur sports, and the declaration of principles and practices for intercollegiate athletics set forth in this constitution; (2) To establish and preserve high standards of personal honor, eligibility, and fair play.

The constituted authorities of each institution shall determine for their institution the methods necessary to uphold the principles of amateurism and to make effectively operative the declaration of principles and practices for intercollegiate athletics set forth in Article III of this constitution. The self-government of the constituent institutions shall not be interfered with or questioned, but membership in this Association may be terminated as herein provided.

SECTION 2. *Classes of Membership.*

Membership shall be of the following classes:

- (a) Active.
- (b) Allied.
- (c) Associate.
- (d) Affiliated.

(a) Active members shall consist of colleges and universities duly elected under and conforming to the provisions of this constitution.

(b) Allied members shall consist of athletic conferences of colleges and universities duly elected under, and conforming to, the provisions of this constitution.

(c) Associate members shall consist of institutions of learning or groups and associations of such institutions, not included among the colleges and universities eligible to active membership, duly elected under, and conforming to, the provisions of this constitution.

(d) Affiliated members shall consist of groups and associations intimately related to intercollegiate athletics in their functioning and purposes, but failing by their nature to qualify for other classes of membership.

SECTION 3. *Election to Membership.*

(a) *Active Membership.* An institution wishing to become an active member of this Association shall make application to the secretary on a form prepared by the secretary, accompanying such application with a check for the annual dues. The secretary shall refer such application to the vice president of the district in which the institution so applying is located, who shall determine the scholastic standards of the applicant as indicated by the rating accorded the institution by the accepted accrediting agency covering that district. If the institution is not on such agency's accredited list the vice-president shall so inform the secretary, and the application shall be disapproved and any dues paid refunded. If the institution is on such agency's accredited list it shall have satisfied the Association's requirement of "acceptable scholastic standards," and the vice-president shall then ask the Association's active members in the district to express by mail vote their opinion as to whether the applicant meets the requirement of "acceptable athletic standards." A favorable vote by two-thirds of the institutions voting shall be required for election to membership, provided the total vote cast shall represent at least fifty per cent of the total active membership of the district.

The votes of the member institutions shall be cast by the faculty athletic representative or the faculty athletic committee of the institution. In submitting such applications to vote, the vice-president shall call attention to the conditions and obligations of membership set out in Article IV, Section 2 of this constitution.

(b) *Allied Membership.* Athletic conferences all of whose members are active members of, or eligible for active membership in, this Association, may be elected to allied membership by a majority vote

of the delegates present at an annual convention, or by a majority vote of the Council. The eligibility of any institution which is not an active member of this Association, but which is a member of a conference which holds or applies for allied membership, shall be determined as provided in subdivision (a) of this section.

(c) *Associate and Affiliated Membership.* Election to associate or affiliated membership shall be by majority vote of the delegates present at an annual convention, or by a majority vote of the Council.

SECTION 4. *Annual Dues of Members.*

The annual dues of each active member shall be twenty-five dollars.

The annual dues of allied members shall be twenty-five dollars, but no dues shall be required of an allied member when all of its constituents are active members of this Association.

The annual dues of associate members shall be ten dollars.

No dues shall be required of affiliated members.

SECTION 5. *Termination of Membership.*

(a) The membership of any active member failing to maintain the acceptable scholastic and/or athletic standards required of applicants for membership may be terminated by the vote of two-thirds of the delegates present at an annual convention, provided

(1) Notice of intention to move such termination, stating the grounds on which such motion will be based, is given in writing to the secretary of this Association, and to the president of such active member institution, not less than four months prior to the convention; (2) the Executive Committee approves the presentation of such motion to the convention; and (3) such notice is included in the official notice of the convention.

(b) If any member of an athletic conference is found to be ineligible for active membership in this Association, such conference shall be ineligible for allied membership, and the membership of any such conference, previously elected to allied membership, shall be terminated.

(c) The membership of any active, allied, or associate member failing to pay the annual dues for two successive years shall be terminated.

ARTICLE V.

ORGANIZATION

A. ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

SECTION 1. *Council.*

The government and general direction of the affairs of the Association in the interim between conventions shall be committed to a Council, which shall be elected at the annual convention of the Association for a term of one year. The Council shall be constituted as follows:

(a) One representative from each of the eight geographical districts—to be elected from the faculty.

(b) Seven members at large—to be elected by the Council.

(c) The president and the secretary-treasurer as ex-officio members.

For the transaction of business, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Council. The Council shall meet as follows.

- (1) Immediately after election
- (2) At the time of the annual convention, prior to the business session thereof.
- (3) At such other times as the president may direct.

SECTION 2. *Executive Committee.*

An Executive Committee of seven shall be elected by the Council immediately following the close of the annual convention to serve for one year under the general instructions of the Council. The president and the secretary-treasurer shall be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee. For the transaction of business a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee shall represent the Council and is empowered to transact the business and direct the affairs of the Association, during the period between conventions. It may transact such part of said business as it may deem wise by correspondence—such action, however, to be noted by the secretary in his minutes and reported to the Council and the Association at the annual convention or any prior meeting. It shall adopt a budget for the current fiscal year as soon as possible after the close of the business session of each annual convention. It shall render a report of its proceedings to the Council prior to the business session of the annual convention.

The Executive Committee, prior to the annual convention, shall appoint a Committee to Nominate Officers, and a Committee on Committees, who shall report to the convention, through the Council, nominees for officers and for the committees of the Association, respectively, for the ensuing year.

In case of a vacancy occurring among the officers of the Association, on the Council, the Executive Committee, or other committees of the Association, the Executive Committee by a majority vote may fill the vacancy. The person so elected shall serve until the next annual convention following his election.

SECTION 3. *Officers.*

(a) *Designation of Officers.*

The officers of this Association shall consist of a president, eight vice-presidents (one from each athletic district), and a secretary-treasurer.

(b) *Election of Officers.*

The officers of the Association shall be elected at the business session of the annual convention.

(c) *Duties of Officers.*

(1) *President.* The president shall preside at the meeting of the Association, the Executive Committee, and the Council. He shall call a meeting of the Council or of the Executive Committee whenever necessary, and a meeting of the Association when requested in writing by ten or more of the active members. The president shall call a meeting of the district vice-presidents immediately following their election at the annual convention and discuss their duties with them. In the

absence of the president, or in case he is incapacitated from serving, one of the vice-presidents to be chosen by him (or in case of the president's disability, by the Executive Committee), shall take his place and perform his duties.

(2) *Vice-Presidents.* Each vice-president shall represent the president in his district. He shall act as an arbitrator, to whom charges and rumors of infraction within his district of the provisions of this constitution may be referred. He shall appoint an advisory committee of three or more to assist in the performance of his duties. He shall carefully observe the conduct of intercollegiate athletics within his district and shall render a report in writing to the annual convention on the conditions of athletics in his district, with such suggestions and recommendations as he deems advisable. He shall determine the eligibility of applicants for membership within his district as provided in Article IV, Section 4 of this constitution, and shall perform such other duties as the president may designate.

(3) *Secretary-Treasurer.* The secretary-treasurer shall keep records of the meetings of the Association, the Council, and the Executive Committee. He shall report to the Association at each annual convention the proceedings of the Executive Committee and the Council during the preceding year. He shall print such matter as the Association, the Council, or the Executive Committee may direct.

He shall have charge of all funds of the Association, and shall submit at the annual convention a detailed report of all receipts and disbursements, during the preceding fiscal year ending November thirtieth, which, after being audited, shall be printed in the annual *Proceedings*. This report shall be in such form as to facilitate a comparison of the items of income and expenditure in connection with the various activities of the Association during the fiscal year just concluded, with the corresponding items for the preceding year.

He shall present a proposed operating budget for the ensuing year at the business session of the annual convention for the information of the members and for purposes of general discussion. The Executive Committee shall adopt a budget for the then current fiscal year at its first meeting after the close of the business session of the convention.

B. DISTRICT ORGANIZATION

SECTION 1. For the purpose of facilitating the work of this Association, the United States shall be divided into eight athletic districts as follows:

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.
2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia.
3. Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Florida.
4. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota.
5. Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Oklahoma.
6. Texas, Arizona, Arkansas.
7. Wyoming, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Montana.
8. California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada.

ARTICLE VI

MEETINGS

SECTION 1. Annual Convention

There shall be an annual convention of this Association during the last week of December or the first week of January, at such time and place as the Council may determine.

SECTION 2. Special Meetings.

Special meetings of the Association may be called by a majority vote of the Council, or by the president when requested in writing by ten or more active members.

SECTION 3. Quorum.

Thirty active members represented as prescribed in this constitution shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business of the Association.

SECTION 4. Representation at Meeting.

Each active and allied member shall be entitled to one vote and may be represented at the annual convention and at special meetings by from one to three accredited delegates.

Each associate and affiliated member shall be entitled to one delegate without voting power.

Members as well as non-member institutions are authorized to send visiting delegates who shall be without voting power and shall not actively participate in the business proceedings of the Association.

SECTION 5. Certification and Voting of Delegates.

Delegates shall be certified to the secretary as entitled to represent the member in question by the proper executive officers of their institutions or organizations.

In case an active or allied member is represented by more than one delegate each delegate shall be entitled to cast a fractional vote which shall be in proportion to the number of delegates present representing his institution or organization.

Whenever the Association takes a formal ballot, either written or viva voce, on any question, the names of the delegates as they vote will be checked by the Committee on Credentials in order to verify the authority of the voter. Only accredited and not visiting delegates may vote, and not more than three representatives of either an active or an allied member may share in a proportional vote as defined in the preceding paragraph. Voting by proxy is not allowed. The same delegate may represent both an active and an allied member (that is, a college and a conference) on presenting proper credentials.

ARTICLE VII.

COMMITTEES

SECTION 1. Nomination of Committees

The Committee on Committees shall report to the annual convention nominees for the following committees:

(a) *Rules Committee:* (1) Football; (2) Soccer; (3) Basketball; (4) Swimming; (5) Boxing; (6) Track and Field; (7) Wrestling; (8) Hockey; (9) Fencing; (10) Gymnastics; (11) Ice.

(b) *Other Committees:* (1) Publication; (2) Preservation of College Athletic Records; (3) Tennis; (4) Golf; (5) Small Colleges; (6) Eligibility; (7) Olympic Fund Committee; (8) Baseball.

SECTION 2. Election of Committees.

Nominations for the committees listed in Section 1 shall be submitted at the business session of the annual convention. Other nominations may be made from the floor. In the event of a contest a formal ballot shall be taken (either written or viva voce as determined by the convention) as provided in Article VI, Section 5.

SECTION 3. Reports of Committees

The chairman of each committee shall report annually to the Council in writing the activities of his committee during the year.

SECTION 4. Publication of Rules

Rules of play prepared by any of the rules committees shall be submitted to the Publication Committee, and an approval by the Executive Committee shall be published. Rules committees may, with the approval of the Executive Committee, arrange with other national organizations for the publication of joint rules.

ARTICLE VIII

AMENDMENTS

This constitution may be amended at any annual convention by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present and voting; provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the secretary of the Association at least three weeks before the convention meets; and further provided that a copy of the proposed amendment shall have been duly sent to all members of the Association.

EXECUTIVE REGULATIONS

The executive regulations constitute a body of rulings covering the conduct of the business of the Association for which specific provisions may not have been made in the constitution

1

ORDER OF BUSINESS (At Convention)

At meetings of this Association, the order of business shall be as follows:

- (1) Reading of minutes of previous meeting;
- (2) Appointment of a Committee on Credentials;
- (3) Reports of officers and committees;
- (4) Miscellaneous business;
- (5) Election of officers and committees;
- (6) Adjournment.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING CONDUCT OF NATIONAL TOURNAMENTS OR MEETS

SECTION 1. The conduct of national tournaments and meets, held under the auspices of this Association, shall be under the control and supervision of the Rules Committee, if any, in the sport involved. The Rules Committee may appoint a tournament or meet committee to supervise actively the conduct of the tournament or meet.

In sports for which there is no rules committee appointed by this Association, such tournaments or meets, if any, shall be under the control and supervision of a committee appointed by the Association. Such committee may appoint a tournament or meet committee to supervise actively the conduct of the meet or tournament.

SECTION 2. Eligibility. The Committee on Eligibility shall have full responsibility and authority in all matters pertaining to the eligibility of athletes competing in the various tournaments and meets conducted by the Association, and shall apply the rules of eligibility established by the Association covering such participation.

SECTION 3. Financial Reports. Reports covering the financial details of each championship meet or tournament shall be submitted to the treasurer of the Association as soon as possible following the conclusion of such meet or tournament and must bear the certification both of the chairman in direct charge of the meet or tournament and that of the rules committee chairman concerned with that particular sport. The reports are to be submitted on a form drafted and supplied by the treasurer, and are to be published as promptly as it is feasible to do so.

Chairmen of committees in those sports in which championship meets or tournaments are conducted, and persons in direct charge of such meets or tournaments, shall exercise all possible economy with respect to the payment of expenses of competitors and with respect to all other expenditures.

SECTION 4. Distribution of Receipts. The income from championship meets and tournaments shall be applied and distributed as follows:

(1) To pay the expenses of conducting and promoting the meet or tournament.

(2) Ten per cent of the net receipts (after deducting the expenses specified in Subdivision 1) shall be paid to the general fund of the Association.

(3) The balance of net receipts, up to the amount of the traveling expenses of competitors, may be prorated among the competing institutions. Such traveling expenses shall be limited to first class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman, with no coverage for hotel bills, meals and other expenses. In the case of track and field championships the prorating for payment of traveling expenses shall be limited to point winners in the meet.

(4) Any balance of net receipts remaining (after deduction of items specified in subdivisions 1, 2 and 3) shall be paid to the treasurer of the Association and distributed by him as follows:

a. To repay to the general fund of the Association the amount of any deficit incurred in previous years in the sport involved.

b. If any balance remains, fifty per cent thereof shall be paid to the general fund of the Association, and fifty per cent may be pro-

rated to the competing institutions, on a basis determined by the rules committee of the sport and approved by the Executive Committee.

SECTION 5. Payments to a Sponsoring Institution. No sum out of receipts of a championship tournament or meet, or from any other source, shall be paid to the college or university sponsoring or acting as "host" for such tournament or meet, except to cover expenses actually incurred in the conduct of the meet.

SECTION 6. Fees of Allied Members. Institutions which are not active members, but which are members of conferences which are allied members, shall pay to the treasury of the Association an entry fee of \$10.00 for one or more entries in any national meet or tournament conducted by this Association.

III

REGULATIONS GOVERNING FINANCE OF THE ASSOCIATION

SECTION 1. General Fund. All income from membership dues or from the various activities of the Association shall be deposited in the general fund, and, subject to regulations directing its distribution otherwise, shall be available, without restriction, to pay the expenses of the Association as directed by the Executive Committee.

SECTION 2. Funds for Olympic Games. Funds contributed by the Association to the support of those Olympic sports for which the Association has financial and administrative responsibility shall be raised by a special Olympic Fund Committee of the Association, and from the sum so raised amounts shall be allocated to the support of these several sports. No sums from the income of the Association's various championship meets or tournaments shall be allocated to the Olympic fund, except as the Olympic Fund Committee, with the approval of the Executive Committee, may direct.

SECTION 3. Expenditures. Funds of the Association shall be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee under regulations adopted by it.

(a) **Rules Committee Expenses.** The payment of expenses of the members of the several rules committees for attendance at meetings of such committees (whether held in conjunction with the national championship or tournament in the sport involved, or otherwise) shall be limited to one committee meeting per year for each committee, and shall cover only first-class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman with no coverage for hotel bills, meals and other expenses; all bills to be approved in writing by the committee chairman.

Rules committees are requested to hold their meetings in conjunction with the national championship meet or tournament (if any) in their respective sport.

(b) **Olympic Committee Expenses.** The Association shall not pay the expenses of members attending Olympic committee meetings.

(c) **Provisions for Appeal on Expense Regulations**

To prevent hardship upon a committee or an individual committee member by the operation of the regulations governing the payment of expenses, the treasurer is empowered to make such exceptions to the general regulations in particular cases as he deems advisable.

APPENDIX III

FINANCIAL REPORTS OF TOURNAMENTS AND TREASURER'S REPORT

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE 1941 BASKETBALL PLAY-OFFS AND FINAL GAME

Eastern Division

University of Wisconsin Field House, March 21 and 22, 1941

Receipts:

Ticket Sales	\$11,611.24
Program Receipts	149.23
Total Receipts	\$11,760.47

Disbursements:

Publicity Folders and Postage	\$ 70.19
Other Advertising	17.99
Postage	90.50
Clerical Expenses	35.00
Expenses of Speakers on Radio, Luncheons, Press Gatherings, etc.	277.80
Printing Tickets	166.95
Ticket Sellers and Clerical Help	193.00
Mailing Tickets—Postage and Telephone	75.84
William Haariow, Referee, Fee	100.00
William Haariow, Referee, Expenses	40.60
Don Rusley, Referee, Fee	100.00
Don Rusley, Referee, Expenses	137.15
Edward J. Boyle, Referee, Fee	100.00
Edward J. Boyle, Referee, Expenses	159.50
E. Olney Chest, Referee, Fee	100.00
E. Olney Chest, Referee, Expenses	109.05
Archie Morrow, Timer, Fee	30.00
Harry Golden, Scorer, Fee	30.00
Travel Expenses of Committee Members	220.00
Guarantees and Travel Expenses to Competitors	3,886.39
Equipment, Implements	110.28
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	280.00
Training Room, Salaries	20.00
Police and Ushers	311.00
Buildings and Grounds Expenses	1,314.60
Program Expenses: Printing	297.33
Sellers' Commissions	25.00
Total Disbursements	\$8,407.76
Net Receipts	\$3,352.71

Western Division

Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, March 21 and 22, 1941

Receipts:

Ticket Sales	\$8,256.00
Program Receipts	11.11
Sale of Radio Broadcast Rights	1.11
Total Receipts	\$8,268.22

Disbursements:

Publicity Folders and Postage	\$ 70.19
Other Advertising	17.99
Postage, Telephone and Telegraph	21.87
Clerical Expenses	35.00
Bands and Entertainment	15.18
Printing Special Tickets	8.18
Ted O'Sullivan, Referee, Fee	100.00
Ted O'Sullivan, Referee, Expenses	1.11
Oscar Herigstad, Referee, Fee	100.00
Oscar Herigstad, Referee, Expenses	1.11
Abb Curtis, Referee, Fee	100.00
Abb Curtis, Referee, Expenses	81.30
W. B. Cameron, Referee, Fee	100.00
W. B. Cameron, Referee, Expenses	158.50
R. E. Peters, Supervisor	50.00
H. E. Selvidge, Scorer	25.00
G. V. Bourrette, Announcer	25.00
R. A. Watkins, Checker	25.00
Don Caps, Timer	25.00
Mark Cox, Publicity, Fee	50.00
Mark Cox, Publicity Expenses	110.00
Travel Expenses of Committee Members	84.11
Guarantees and Travel Expenses to Competitors	2,830.07
Equipment: Basketballs	27.00
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	280.00
Buildings and Grounds Expenses	1,314.60
Program Expenses: Printing	297.33
Sellers' Commissions	161.42
Total Disbursements	\$5,471.10
Net Receipts	\$2,797.12

Final Game

Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, March 29, 1941

Receipts:

Ticket Sales	\$6,212.56
Program Receipts	562.40
Sale of Radio Broadcast Rights	140.00
To Satisfy Program Guaranteed Receipts	41.74
Total Receipts	\$6,956.66

Disbursements

Publicity Folders and Postage	\$ 16.25
Other Advertising	117.91
Postage, Telephone and Telegraph	24.47
Clerical Expenses	6.00
Entry Blanks and Preliminary	101.61
Printing Special Tickets	13.62
W. B. Cameron, Referee, Fee	75.00
W. B. Cameron, Referee, Expenses	204.24
Wm. Harlow, Referee, Fee	75.00
Wm. Harlow, Referee, Expenses	86.42
R. E. Peters, Supervisor	25.00
R. E. Peters, Supervisor, Expenses	3.36
H. E. Selvadje, Storer	5.00
G. V. Bourrette, Announcer	5.00
R. A. Watkins, Checker	5.00
Don Capa, Timer	5.00
Mark Cox, Publicity, Fee	25.01
Mark Cox, Publicity Expenses	58.25
Travel Expenses of Committee Members	161.65
Guarantees and Travel Expenses to Competitors	1,925.40
Equipment - Basketball	12.75
Medals and Trophies	77.42
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	31.96
Program Expenses: Printing	166.67
Sellers' Commissions	158.00
Buildings and Grounds Expenses	1,250.50
Total Disbursements	\$5,304.78
Net Receipts	\$1,652.06

Summary

Receipts

Gross Receipts, Eastern Play-off	\$15,903.47
Gross Receipts, Western Play-off	9,071.10
Gross Receipts, Final Game	4,956.54
Total Receipts	\$31,121.41

Disbursements:

Eastern Play-off	\$8,407.76
Western Play-off	\$4,711.10
Final Game	5,304.78
Trophies, Eastern Play-off	284.07
Trophies, Western Play-off	225.74
Trophies, Final Game	229.50
General Administrative Expenses	617.74
Committee Expenses	536.80
Total Disbursements	\$22,077.49
Net Receipts	\$ 9,043.92

Distribution of Net Receipts

Net Receipts as Above	\$ 9,043.92
10 per cent to N. C. A. A.	\$ 904.40

50 per cent of Balance Allocated to Competing Teams:

University of Wisconsin (2/18)	474.94
Washington State (3/18)	474.94
Dartmouth College (2/18)	474.94
University of Pittsburgh (2/18)	452.20
University of North Carolina (2/18)	452.20
University of Maryland (2/18)	452.20
University of Wisconsin (2/18)	452.20
University of Wisconsin (2/18)	452.20
50 per cent of Balance to N. C. A. A.	4,069.76

\$ 3,000.00

Net Proceeds to N. C. A. A. \$ 4,974.16

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE 1941 BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP Pennsylvania State College, March 26-30, 1941

Receipts:

Ticket Sales	\$ 4,931.64
Federal Tax Collected	498.44
Entry Fees (66 at \$2.00)	132.00
Total receipts	\$ 5,562.08

Disbursements:

Entry Blanks and Preliminary	
Announcements	44.11
Publicity Folders and Postage	73.00
Other Advertising	11.00
Clerical Expenses	6.00
Committee Meetings	7.00
Expenses of Sports Writers, Luncheon for Coaches and Contestants	37.00
Printing Tickets	13.62
Ticket Sellers and Clerical Help	15.00
Officials' Fees and Expenses	16.43
Travel Expenses of Games Committee	
Members	468.45
Equipment	12.75
Awards	101.92
Training Room:	
Salaries	1.00
Supplies	41.66
Police and Ushers	211.17
Building and Grounds Expenses	318.57
Federal Tax on Admissions	108.44
Total Disbursements	\$ 2,407.10

Net Receipts \$ 2,155.00

Distribution of Net Receipts

Net Receipts as Above	\$ 2,155.00
Travel Expenses to Competitors	\$ 1,000.00

10 per cent of Net Receipts to N. C. A. A.	215.50
	<u>\$ 2,155.00</u>
Add: Entry Fees, two Allied Members	
Paid Direct to N. C. A. A. Treasurer	20.00
Net Proceeds to N. C. A. A.	<u>\$ 285.50</u>

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE 1941 FENCING TOURNAMENT
Ohio State University, March 29, 1941

<i>Receipts:</i>	
Entry Fees (78 at 50c)	\$ 39.00
Total Receipts	<u>39.00</u>
<i>Disbursements:</i>	
Refund to John R. Huffman for Pre-tournament Survey	\$ 10.00
Reserved for Preliminary Arrangements for 1942 Tournament	10.00
Postage and Telegraph	5.50
Clerical Expenses	2.50
Floor Expenses	4.35
Total Disbursements	<u>\$ 32.35</u>
Net Receipts	<u>\$ 6.65</u>
<i>Distribution of Net Receipts</i>	
10 per cent to N. C. A. A.	.67
Set aside for 1942 Tournament Expense	5.98
	<u>\$ 6.65</u>
Net Proceeds to N. C. A. A.	<u>\$.67</u>

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE 1941 GOLF TOURNAMENT
Scarlet Course, Ohio State University, June 23-28, 1941

<i>Receipts:</i>	
Entry Fees	\$ 530.00
Advance from N. C. A. A. Treasurer	600.00
From Ohio State University	1,250.00
On Hand from 1940 Advance	2.90
Total Receipts	<u>\$ 2,483.90</u>
<i>Disbursements:</i>	
Publicity Mailings	\$ 361.26
Supplies	180.28
Office and Clerical Expenses	207.18
Trophies and Medals	455.36
Tournament Expenses	476.10
Golf Committee	329.40
U. S. G. A. Representative, Expenses	85.37

Investigating Sites for 1942 Tournament, Expenses	156.60
Returned to N. C. A. A. Treasurer	232.35
Total Disbursements	<u>\$ 2,483.90</u>
Deficit	<u>\$ 371.55</u>

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE 1941 GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS
University of Chicago, April 12, 1941

<i>Receipts:</i>	
Ticket Sales	\$ 282.48
Federal Tax Collected	31.78
Entry Fees	89.00
Total Receipts	<u>\$ 403.25</u>
<i>Disbursements:</i>	
Posters	\$ 7.15
Postage	3.22
Telegrams	2.63
Printing Tickets	4.04
Ticket Salesmen and Clerical Help	18.50
Officials' Dinner	6.80
Public Address System	4.11
Training Room and Equipment:	
Salaries	7.79
Laundry and Soap Service	1.25
Ushers, Gatemen, Guards	15.08
Buildings and Grounds	22.50
Trophies and Medals	82.16
Programs: Mimeographing and Supplies	4.64
Federal Taxes	31.78
Total Disbursements	<u>\$ 211.65</u>
Net Receipts	<u>\$ 191.61</u>
<i>Distribution of Net Receipts</i>	
Net Receipts as above	\$ 191.61
Travel Expenses to Competitors	172.45
10 per cent of Net Receipts to N. C. A. A.	19.16
	<u>\$ 191.61</u>
Net Proceeds to N. C. A. A.	<u>\$ 19.16</u>

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE 1941 SWIMMING MEET
Michigan State College, March 26-29, 1941

<i>Receipts:</i>	
Ticket Sales	\$ 1,159.00
Federal Tax Collected	118.70
Entry Fees	295.00
Program Sales	50.52
Total Receipts	<u>\$ 1,629.22</u>

Disbursements:

Ticket Sellers, Takers, etc.	\$ 132.00
Medals	137.49
Tickets	35.12
Programs	281.13
Entry Blanks	44.39
Cards (Diving, Timers, Judges)	22.61
Telephone and Telegraph	7.38
Official Badges	7.72
Public Address	49.86
Stencil Cutting	3.00
Federal Tax on Admissions	119.70

Total Disbursements	\$ 839.40
Net Receipts	\$ 789.82

Distribution of Net Receipts

Net Receipts as above	\$ 789.82
Travel Expenses to Competitors	\$ 710.84
10 per cent of Net Receipts to N. C. A. A.	78.98

Net Proceeds to N. C. A. A.	\$ 78.98
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FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE 1941 TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Qualifying Rounds

First District—No expense. Conducted by New England Intercollegiate Tennis Association.
 Second District—Profit \$18.79, held for 1942 promotion expense.
 Third District—Profit \$17.02, paid to N. C. A. A. treasurer.
 Fourth District—No report.
 Fifth District—No tournament.
 Sixth District—Profit \$97.42, held for 1942 promotional expense.
 Seventh District—Deficit \$2.12, assumed by committee.
 Eighth A District—No tournament.
 Eighth B District—No expense. Conducted by Pacific Coast Conference.

Final Tournament

Merion Cricket Club, June 23-29, 1941

Receipts:

Ticket Sales	\$ 1,252.50
Entry Fees	288.00
Program Receipts	350.11
Total Receipts	\$ 1,890.61

Disbursements:

Advertising	\$ 27.20
Postage and Printing	180.17
Meetings and Entertainment	91.75
Players' Dinner	231.20
Miscellaneous Promotion Expenses	65.36
Trophies and Awards	122.48
Implements (Balls)	142.25

Grounds Expenses	74.50
Taxes	125.25
Marquee Operation	239.05
Labor	216.90
Service on Courts	3.30

Total Disbursements	\$ 1,522.41
Net Receipts	\$ 368.20

Distribution of Net Receipts

Net Receipts as above	\$ 368.20
50 per cent to Merion Cricket Club	\$ 184.10
50 per cent to N. C. A. A.	184.10

Net Proceeds to N. C. A. A.	\$ 184.10
Proceeds to N.C.A.A. (Qualifying Round)	\$ 17.02

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE 1941 TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIPS

Stanford University, June 20-21, 1941

Receipts:

Ticket Sales	\$ 8,239.96
Program Receipts	680.75
Concessions	103.20
Total Receipts	\$ 9,023.91

Disbursements:

Entry Blanks and Preliminary Announcements	\$ 80.03
Supplies and Mimeographing	93.49
Publicity Folders and Posters	208.79
Newspaper Advertising	46.00
Postage and Mimeographing Publicity	91.91
Telephone Charges	32.35
Publicity Salaries and Expenses	155.66
Press Box Telephone	11.80
Press Dinner and Press Box Sandwiches	137.54
Promotional Expenses	207.79
Printing Tickets	51.51
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	131.93
Gate Shortage	11.90
Official's Expenses, Robert Strehle, Starter	26.20
Medals	387.74
Equipment: Numbers and Ribbons	74.06
Motion Pictures of Finishes	54.28
Public Address	104.30
Police	205.26
Buildings and Grounds Expenses	317.52
Liability Insurance	45.93
Program Expenses:	
Printing	400.93
Sellers' Commissions	107.98
Shortages and Taxes	22.23
Total Disbursements	3,007.43
Net Receipts	\$ 6,026.48

Distribution of Net Receipts

Net Receipts as above	\$ 6,026.48	
Prorated to Competitors		\$ 5,423.82
10 per cent to N. C. A. A.		602.66
		\$ 6,026.48
Net Proceeds to N. C. A. A.	602.66	

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE 1941 WRESTLING TOURNAMENT

Receipts:

Ticket Sales	\$ 2,031.92
Federal Tax Collected	225.48
Entry Fees (131 at \$2.00)	262.00
Total Receipts	\$ 2,519.40

Disbursements:

Entry Blanks, Printing and Mimeo.	\$ 58.00
Publicity Folders and Posters	7.00
Newspaper Advertising	12.10
Postage and Telegraph	32.20
Salaries, Gym Labor and Trainer	185.43
Coaches Luncheon	41.60
Printing Tickets	6.50
Entry Fees Allocated to Competitors	262.00
Medals, Trophies and Ed Gallagher Plaque	151.12
Officials' Fees and Expenses	200.45
Equipment: Special Telephone	9.40
Photos of Team and Individual Champions	16.50
Training Room:	
Doctor	5.00
Supplies	10.72
Police, Ticket Sellers and Takers	82.00
Building and Grounds Expenses and Loudspeaker	37.11
Program Expenses, Printing	112.50
Federal and State Taxes	225.48
Miscellaneous	14.65

Total Disbursements	\$ 1,419.85
Net Receipts	\$ 1,099.55

Distribution of Net Receipts

Net Receipts as above	\$ 1,099.55	
Prorated to Competing Teams*		989.59
10 per cent to N. C. A. A.		109.96

Net Proceeds to N. C. A. A.	109.96	\$ 1,099.55
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*In addition to this amount \$262.00 in entry fees was included for proration. An amount of \$97.03, the net cost of meet films, was assessed by proration against the competing teams making an actual figure for prorata distribution of \$1163.66.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

1940 - 1941

RECEIPTS

Source	1940	1941
Balance on Hand	\$ 7,109.79	\$10,725.51
Dues	6,020.00	5,560.00
<i>Meets and Tournaments — Net Receipts</i>		
Basketball	6,011.27	4,974.16
Boxing	289.11	235.50
Cross-Country	0.00	0.00
Fencing		.67
Golf	76.92	
Gymnastics	316.50	19.16
Swimming	225.09	78.98
Tennis	77.25	201.12
Track and Field		602.66
Wrestling	160.00	109.96

Royalties from Publications

Basketball Rules	1,425.33	
Football Rules	1,063.41	1,714.42
Handbook — Track		218.64
Handbook on Injuries	168.72	2.59
Ice Hockey	123.24	112.88
Soccer Guide	77.10	108.64
Swimming	142.28	139.68
Wrestling	83.00	47.30

Interest on Savings Account

		47.06
1939	22.53	
1940	45.91	

Total Receipts for the year	16,267.66	14,172.32
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Total Receipts and Balance	23,377.45	24,897.83
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DISBURSEMENTS

Rules Committees

	1940	1941
Basketball	\$ 532.48	\$ 564.98
Boxing	384.75	268.30
Fencing	44.35	
Football	992.32	779.50
Golf (1941 Tournament Loan)	96.10	371.55
Gymnastics	231.20	
Ice Hockey	141.60	134.82
Soccer	27.10	41.35
Swimming	514.89	276.15
Tennis	137.32	40.68
Track	349.85	964.50
Wrestling	349.67	387.70

Other Committees

Executive	1,720.03	2,751.42
Small College	277.27	163.30

General Expenses

President's Office	56.31	34.06
Secretary - Treasurer	500.00	500.00
Clerical and Stenographic	325.00	300.00
Convention	210.35	704.26
Contributions and Dues	460.00	460.00
Printing	1,093.50	1,093.08
Supplies	112.46	78.16
Postage	111.00	103.14
Telegrams	17.77	41.03
Telephone	4.70	19.75
Bank Exchange	14.33	14.40
Premium on Fidelity Bond	25.00	25.00
Miscellaneous	39.22	37.40
Auditing Expense		193.50
File Cabinet		14.01
Insurance Tennis Trophy		5.00

Other Expenses

Traveling:		
Philip O. Badger (Track Meet)	122.67	
John L. Griffith (Track Meet)	54.02	
H. W. Clark (Washington, D. C.)	96.10	
Gift for Dean Nicolson	340.50	
Charge for Engraving Gift		60.00
Track Meet Deficit	3,244.08	1,257.73
Publications Conference		346.69
Survey of Football Injuries		250.00
Total Disbursements	12,651.94	12,281.46

	Dec. 30, 1940	Nov. 30, 1941
Balance	\$10,725.51	\$12,616.37

Two items should be noted in the treasurer's report. Although the constitution specifies that the fiscal year ends November 30, the treasurer's reports have been made as of the calendar year. The change has been made this year and the 1941 report, therefore, includes receipts and disbursements for eleven months only, December 31, 1940 to December 1, 1941.

The treasurer's report does not show in the 1941 receipt-column the amount of \$232.35, designated in the Golf Tournament financial statement as returned to the N.C.A.A. treasurer. This has been deducted from the tournament loan of \$603.90 and the balance \$371.55 shown as deficit in the Golf Tournament financial statement has been charged against "Funds Appropriated for Golf Fund," thus reducing the funds of \$1194.56 (audit report of 1940) to \$823.01 (audit report of 1941).

John L. Griffith, Treasurer.

December 31, 1940, Balance on Hand \$10,725.51

Consisting of:

Cash on Deposit with Banks:

The Northern Trust Company, Chicago	
Appropriated for Golf Fund	1,194.56
Unappropriated	7,280.81
Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank,	
Middletown, Connecticut	1,871.24

Advances Unexpended:

Ted Payseur—1941 Golf Tournament	3.90
H. G. Olsen—1941 Basketball	
Tournament	300.00
Dues Received, but not Deposited	75.00

\$10,725.51

The funds on hand December 31, 1940 were verified by confirmations from the banks and committee members having funds in their possession.

As directed at the general session of the Association held on December 29, 1939, the treasurer has impounded the Olympic fund in a savings account with the Northern Trust Company, Chicago. The amounts received by the treasurer from Mr. Frank McCormick, chairman of the N.C.A.A. Olympic fund, and so deposited with interest aggregate \$31,369.13 as of December 31, 1940. The bank has confirmed this balance.

Walton, Joplin, Langer & Co.
Certified Public Accountants
231 South LaSalle Street, Chicago

November 30, 1941, Balance on Hand \$12,616.37

Consisting of:

Cash on Deposit with Banks:

The Northern Trust Company, Chicago	
Appropriated for Golf Fund	823.01
Unappropriated	9,260.06
Farmers and Mechanics Savings	
Bank, Middletown, Connecticut	1,918.30

Advances Unexpended:

H. G. Olsen—Basketball Tournament	675.00
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\$12,616.37

The funds on hand November 30, 1941 were verified by confirmations from the banks and committee member. The Olympic fund of \$31,369.13 as of December 31, 1940 is \$32,372.33 on November 30, 1941. Interest of \$377.54 and a contribution from Harvard University of \$625.92 less .26 exchange have been added during the year. The bank has confirmed the balance on hand.

Walton, Joplin, Langer & Co.
Certified Public Accountants
231 South La Salle Street, Chicago.